

The Leader.

"The one idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

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News of the Week.

HANOVER has lost her King, Kossuth has left England; but the most urgent political interest hangs, for the moment, to the condition of affairs in France, which is watched with anxiety even more by the friends of European Freedom than by its enemies. The firmness and moderation of the Republican Opposition have outwitted the machinations of the Royalist conspirators. The "Comedy of Terror" played by M. Thiers and his friends at the house of the Questors, and the appeal to "principles" in the mouth of the man whose whole career has been a frothy intrigue of disappointed ambition, have reduced the "Burgesses" to the brink of political annihilation. The reply to the Proposition of the Questors was simple enough:—"If you have reason to distrust the Executive, bring forward a distinct accusation. We will not be privy to the furtherance of your plots. It may be that the Republic has better cause for distrust than the Reaction; but the Republic has faith in the Constitution and in the People." So the command of a Parliamentary army is not handed over to Changarnier, to sell France to the highest bidder, and to trample out the last sparks of liberty. For the train was laid for nothing less than a military dictatorship. It has exploded with a Report. The Republican minority refuse all compromise short of complete abrogation.

The Mysteries of the Austrian money market are taking human shape, or rather the shape of "Bears," who are driven from Vienna in troops. Not exactly like the money changers from the Temple, for illicit speculations; but because dishonesty is a privilege of paternal Governments. This phenomenon of Schwarzenberg drilling the stock-jobbers has scandalized even his well-wishers. From the "Sacred Column" it has emerged into the full glare of a "leader" in the *Times*. The *Globe* has come to the startling conclusion that Austria is no longer tolerable: worse than useless and obsolete; and recommends M. Kossuth's Republic as a substitute "not wholly incompatible with the existing state of Europe." This is a confession in which large numbers of our countrymen will agree: possibly, too, Somebody whom the *Globe* has in its expansive eye.

Throughout Italy the Royal reign of Terror holds an undisputed sway.

Spain is anxiously looking for the little event so long announced in the Palace. "A little event," it may be said, of very general and of very peculiar interest to her Most Catholic Majesty's lieges. Nowhere are the traditions of Royalty more lively than at Madrid.

Politically the death of King Ernest is of no great moment—too little to move our regret at what is probably a change for the worse. The antiquarian tittle-tattle about the peccadilloes of the royal

dragoon, the death of Sellis, and other ugly gossip, have ceased to interest people—as much out of fashion as ghost stories or the Newgate Calendar. Old Radicalism painted Ernest as a monster; but the opinion of our day, calmer, because freer, regards him simply as an obstinate old Tory, who was an Orangeman in Ireland, fought Napoleon in France, tried to abolish King William's constitution in Hanover, and was prepared to head a charge of cavalry against riot in all shapes. Having seen actual service, and endured a wound of no small severity, his arbitrary bearing acquired a certain chivalrous respectability. It was tested after 1848, when he refused to join in the counter-revolution. He was a good stalwart Tory, with a soldierly sense of right and honour, infinitely superior to the sneaking, intriguing, pettifogging form which Absolutism has adopted in these days of peace and intelligence. His son is a most amiable gentleman, suffering under physical infirmity, much attached to his wife, easily led, and expected to be much more tractable under the hands of the Diplomatic craft which does the work of Austria and Russia.

But if the day has gone when Toryism can alarm us as little as the phantom in the *Castle of Otranto*, the newer and meaner Absolutism needs alarm us as little. Although Kossuth has left us, the spirit which he evoked will not subside. On the contrary, we see many signs of more activity and earnestness. He did not create the spirit: our readers know that we affirmed its existence long ago, even while it slumbered most heavily. It is awake now. Whatever may happen to the "Kossuth Fund," over which certain most respectable gentlemen have been dozing, we are aware that the more active, in various places, are contemplating measures to enforce the principle of free nationality. The spirit of Mr. Walker's speech will not evaporate with Kossuth's arrival in America; the great Hungarian has but to appear before the eyes and ears of an American assemblage to possess their hearts. Lord Palmerston's reply to Islington and Finsbury shows an unconcealed sense of the growing spirit in this country; and it is said that the Foreign Secretary is letting the public see the spirit in himself that has but awaited national encouragement to come forth. If so, he does mean to be the Chatham of Liberalism. And if so, again he will take a post of honour and command such as no English statesman has occupied within this century.

The spirit awakened by foreign questions has extended, as was natural, to home affairs; and the endeavour to filch some kind of public support for Lord John's new Reform Bill will be met in a way to insure its failure. Manchester, which used to lead in public movements, has now assumed the function of public damper. It is well known that, when Kossuth arrived in England, he had an idea of founding an organization to promote his objects within this country: he has left us without founding any such organization, and the negation is ascribed to the genius of Manchester. The Evil

Genius of Manchester it may be called. How often do stories tell us of the Old Spirit of Evil appearing in the guise of youth, beauty, and beneficent energy? The same Evil Genius,—so it is said,—has endeavoured to steal a march upon the most promising and energetic movement of the middle class,—if we can, indeed, speak of it as limited to the middle class,—and has been laying trains at once to stifle that movement, to oblige the Minister, and to set up a very mild Reform movement as a something to reciprocate the Russell Bill. But the Parliamentary Reformers have not been caught napping. Indeed, we hold that the manoeuvre of the Conservative Manchester men—who, sated with Free Trade, wish now to rest on Finality—will only serve the more active party, by spurring them up to the true mark. Hints have been thrown out that, if the Manchester men play false, those whose minds they have thought to turn, "may take down the flag which they have hoisted for three years, and nail to the mast another flag that would rally to it larger numbers,"—make the Parliamentary Reform movement truly national.

In like manner Alderman Musgrove's exclusive personal policy, and stealing a march upon the London Corporation, have evoked a municipal spirit in that illustrious body supposed to be quite dead. It seems that his evasion of the Aldermen and Town Councillors in Paris was a studied slight, quite counter to the tenour of the invitation from the Prefect of the Seine; and his invitation to the Queen was expressly counter to the wishes of the Aldermen and Council. In Paris he was laughed at; in London he extends to Royalty hospitalities for which the City pays. It is a lesson on the ethics of corporate life. Although corporations are not quite what Kossuth took them for, although Sir John Musgrove made an—did not do credit to himself in Paris, public attention has been drawn to the fact that there still are functions which corporations might perform, and which might yet warrant their pretensions to dignity. If they could really be spokesmen and agents for the People, they might yet save their existence; but to do that they must place themselves in real connection with the People—admit the People to a full share in the election of the Councils, and really act for the People. Sir John is the *corpus* on which the London Aldermen have been experimentally illustrating that truth, *e converso*—backwards.

The gold mania is setting strongly in, and the miraculous accounts of blocks and masses of the tempting metal found in Australia add to its intensity. Mining of all kinds is looking up. It is the talk in omnibuses, at street corners, and in the City dining-rooms. The elderly shake their heads at the stories of El Dorados, paying hundreds per cent., and point ominously to 1845 '46.

From all parts of Europe come prognostications of a severe winter—a prelude to brace action with sternness for the spring and summer of 1852.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The "Proposition of the Questors" has been rejected by a majority of 108. The entire Republican minority, with the exception of a few of the Cavaignac *suaviter*, voted for the Executive, and the conspiracy of royalist intrigues, yielded to the firmness of the Opposition.

The debate was of the stormiest. The reporter of the proposition, M. Vitet, affirmed that it was not intended in a hostile or distrustful sense, but simply as a reaffirmation of the decree of the 11th of May, '48. But that decree, which placed the army at the direct requisition of the Assembly, dates from a time when the revolution was still in the streets and in the Clubs; when the Constituent was the sole, supreme, authority, and any other power existed only by its delegation; whereas, now the Constitution has set up two Powers side by side, assigning to each its limits and prerogatives, and confiding itself to the patriotism of the whole People.

The written speech of the Minister of War was of thorough military brevity and decision; laying down that doctrine of passive obedience throughout all ranks of the service, which a few months ago was received with applause from the mouth of Changarnier, by the same party who now treat it as a usurpation. M. Cremieux exposed the hypocrisy of the Majority in appealing to principles which they had constantly repudiated. Colonel Charras declared himself unable to vote with his friends against the Proposition after the unwarrantable doctrines of the Minister of War. M. Michel (de Bourges) in a few energetic words showed that it was not a question of principle, but of party, and that a dictatorship was the object of the Royalists; whereas the Republic looked to the Constitution and the Continuity to "the People," for defence. "The People" brought M. Vitet on his legs in a passion, to spoil his case by identifying "the People" with insurrection and by betraying the secret purpose of the Proposition, against the People. This escapade sent M. Charras back to his party. M. Thiers, who seldom appears but in supreme crises to "talk over" the Assembly, vainly strove to obtain a hearing. His prestige has departed: his influence is null. In vain he assumed the air of a Parliamentary champion ready "to die upon the floor of the House": in vain he exclaimed, Cassandra-like, that perhaps he was addressing the last French popular Assembly: he was laughed down. M. Jules Favre protested against the doctrine of passive obedience as held by the Minister of War; and concluded by recommending the impeachment of the Executive, if there were conspiracy on that side; but no alliance with the undisguised designs of the Majority. Then General Bédouin rose to ask the Minister if it were true that he had ordered the Decree of the 11th of May, '48, till lately posted in all the Barracks, to be removed; to which the Minister replied, that in the few Barracks where it was still posted, he had ordered its removal: because the very proposition of the questors implied an uncertainty as to that Decree being still in force. This dangerous reply roused the Assembly to a degree of excitement impossible to describe. The result of the vote completely discomfited the "Party of Order."

The Opposition retired en masse from the debate on the detached chapter of the Communal Law, into which the modifications of the Electoral Law are to be introduced. They refused to assent to any compromise of "Abrogation."

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of the prisoners condemned in the trials at Lyons.

Louis Napoleon neglects no opportunity of ingratiating himself with the army. He reviewed a portion of the garrison again on Wednesday, in the Champ de Mars.

M. Thiers (says the correspondent of the *Globe*) is beset with letters of remonstrance from his constituents, and there has been a meeting at Rouen of some of the most influential merchants and manufacturers, at which it was resolved that he should not have their support at the next election.

It is announced by the journals that Marshal Soult has been attacked by severe illness. Private letters state that there are only very faint hopes of his recovery.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following letter from the Duchy of Posen:—

"The feeling of the Polish population of our province is very depressed, as, while they perceive the appearance of some beams of hope from the west, the most disheartening intelligence reaches them from the south and east. It is calculated to produce despair for the regeneration of the country, and makes the fatal *finis Poloniae* more and more a certainty. The nobility alone cannot re-establish Poland, and all other classes of the population in the Austrian part of it have, during the Emperor's recent visit, shown such an undoubted attachment to the Austrian Government, that there is not the least hope they will take any part in an insurrection. The peasantry of Galicia stand exactly where they were three years ago: they regard the nobility as their enemies, and look on the Imperial Government as their liberator. Therefore, in precisely the same districts in which occurred the massacre of the nobility, was the most boundless enthusiasm of the peasants for the young Emperor; they took the horses from his carriage and drew him themselves for miles together; they strewed his path every-

where with garlands, as the Polish journals describe with unfeigned surprise and astonishment. Any revolutionary movement in Galicia would not be against the Austrian Government, but the total expulsion of the class of nobles. And how do matters stand in the Kingdom of Poland? It is being rapidly Russified with all the energy of Russian determination. All the officials of the Government and all official transactions are already Russian. Streets, distances, coins, weights, &c., all that is mixed up with the daily life of the people, have the Russian nomenclature; the name of the kingdom of Poland is totally avoided in official documents. The people are becoming accustomed to the name of New Russia, and it is believed that in a year or two the very name of Poland will be driven out of use. The young men of Polish birth, from whom attempts at a future movement in favour of their nationality might be apprehended, are early removed into the interior of Russia; they can be no more found in the monarchy. Further, the Russian language is the preponderating one in all the higher schools. Even in the Prussian province the recent Polish demonstrations of nationality have only been prejudicial to themselves, as the new Chief-President, Von Puttkamer, will tolerate no patriotic demonstrations that are not German or Prussian. Even if a new insurrection broke out in France, and extended beyond the frontiers of that country—even then not the smallest chance for the Poles would arise out of it."

Our readers will not fail to appreciate this letter, with all the reserve which the sources from which it is taken, and the peculiar colour of the intelligence it professes to reveal, alike prescribe. Respecting Russian Poland we have too much reason to believe the report to be substantially correct. Indeed we have long been aware of the prodigious energy employed to obliterate the last traces of nationality in that unhappy country. The enthusiasm for the beardless Nero of Austria in Galicia, if it were verified, would bespeak a depth of degradation and hopeless depravity more fatal than the tyranny of oppressors.

Nearly 200 persons, writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, have been forced to quit Vienna, and the Austrian dominions, in consequence of being suspected to have speculated on 'Change, with the view to increase the price of silver. No excuse has been listened to in any one case. The individuals on the expulsion list of the redoubtable Minister of Police have had to cross the frontier without delay, many of them torn from their families and homes without the means of subsistence elsewhere. In several cases the arrests were made in cafés and other public places; the gendarmes comforting their prisoners, in reply to their assertions of innocence, with the remark that if the police had anything particular against them they would have been tried by court martial. Among the number of the expelled are several influential merchants. In the course of yesterday the Chevalier Weiss had a banker, named Königswarter, brought before him, and warned him that he would be severely punished if he continued his *Umwitzerei*, or doings on the Exchange. Herr Königswarter is a director of the bank, a wealthy man, highly honoured for the skill and integrity with which he conducts an extensive banking and bookkeeping business, and one of the last men to meddle with any affairs of an improper character. His character is no safety; he is liable to be expelled, or tried by court martial, at the pleasure of Chevalier Weiss. The police terrorizations have put a stop to bonâ-fide transactions. Baron Krauss and his agents have the Exchange to themselves. I know that an eminent house by telegraph refused to effect the purchase of a considerable amount of foreign exchanges on commission for a distant party, and even offered to pay their customers the difference between the price at Vienna and at the spot from whence the order was issued. Not a merchant or banker can venture under such circumstances to transact business on 'Change. Notwithstanding, however, the influential capitalists and bankers of the city submit without a murmur. The dread of trial by court martial, and of a violent death, or imprisonment for life, is too great. They submit to be trodden underfoot with the same readiness that the Turk accepts the bastinado. If a dozen of the largest houses would only close their counting-houses altogether, an impression would be made that would produce some relief.

The police are taking similar forcible measures against what their wisdom considers improper speculation in grain. Though the Government itself is at this moment in the market making very large purchases to provide against the expected scarcity, private individuals are not allowed to make purchases to any amount. Instances have already occurred of expulsion from Vienna for doing so.

We learn nothing (says the correspondent of the *Times*) from the Italian papers, but "death and imprisonment." At Este, twenty-four persons were convicted of "highway robbery"; four were shot, and the others sentenced to hard labour for terms varying between eight and twenty years. The sentences against the engineer Curti, of Vicenza, and the shopkeeper Giacomelli, of Treviso, have created a great sensation. The former, who had purchased a certificate for twenty-five florins on Mazzini's loan, was condemned to death; the latter, who had received an anonymous communication from Turin respecting a general insurrection, and destroyed it instead of sending it to the authorities, was condemned to ten years' fortress-arrest. Marshal Radetzky commuted Curti's sentence to eight years' and that of Giacomelli to five years' imprisonment. At Mantua "a person" was shot for having revolutionary papers in his possession, and endeavouring

to induce soldiers to desert. The *Wiener Zeitung* does not condescend to give the name of this individual.

Military and civil executions continue in the northern provinces. Domenico Mancini was shot at Ancona on the 24th of October, for homicide, by the Austrians; and Eugenio Lucchini and Giuseppe Antolini were beheaded at Forlì by the Papal authorities, on the 27th, for murdering, through party spirit, the Reverend Don Thomas Legri, archpriest of Ciola Corniale.

Field-Marshal Radetzky, in consequence of the refusal of the municipality of Como to celebrate the arrival of the Emperor, has dissolved that body:—

"Considering the unloyal, hypocritical, and unpardonable conduct of the municipality of Como;

"Considering the frivolous and injurious pretences alleged by the said council, in order to abstain from offering the homage due to his Majesty; we have decreed and order:

"The Municipal Council of Como is dissolved. The Vice-Delegate Fontana is charged with the reelection of a new council, to be composed of true and loyal subjects.

"Signor Fontana is especially responsible for the execution of the present. (Signed) "RADETZKY.

"Verona, October 9, 1851."

This is the consequence of not outwardly manifesting the loyalty which Austria claims as a right, and throws a light on the illuminations and other festivities attendant on his Imperial Majesty's visit to Lombardy.

The republic of San Marino has been menaced by the Austrians and the Papal Government, on the ground that it gives asylum to refugees. The authorities of San Marino have resolved to maintain the right of asylum, and, in case of attack, to appeal to the diplomatic corps.

Signor Farini, the new Minister of Public Instruction in Piedmont, has inaugurated his accession to office by abolishing the official programmes and texts hitherto adopted in all the universities of the States. Much controversy has been occasioned with regard to permitting the work of Professor Nuytz to be used at the universities, it having been condemned by a pontifical brief. The *Armonia*, the organ of the ultra-clerical party at Turin, has been unceasing in its virulent and unmerited attacks on the new Minister, against whom even its animosity has not been able to bring any biased accusation, though it has been most personal in its allusions.

The Austro-Italian press mentions the probability of a meeting shortly taking place between his Majesty of Naples and the Emperor of Austria, and Vienna is asserted to be the spot chosen for that occurrence. The Duke of Trapani is on his way to Tuscany. The police of the Grand Duchy has been entirely organized on the Neapolitan system. Two Neapolitan officers, who have been residing at Florence for that purpose during the last year, have been decorated by the Grand Duke, in recompense for their services.

The *Gazette* of Madrid contains an announcement from the Ministry of Grace and Justice that the Queen having entered upon the ninth month of her pregnancy, public prayers are to be offered up in all the churches of Spain for her Majesty's happy delivery. Her Majesty has appropriately commenced a round of visits to the shrines of the Nine Virgins.

Signor Escosura has made strong representations in the Cortes on the utter prostration of a free press in Spain from incessant prosecutions. Liberty of the press is guaranteed by the so-called Constitution; yet the other day the *Europa* was suspended for some remarks on the Concordat, at which the Papal powers chose to take offence. We have already seen, in the case of the *Tribunal del Pueblo*, that a Liberal journal is out of the question at Madrid under existing constitutional guarantees.

KOSSUTH PAPERS.

A number of miscellaneous topics of interest relating to Kossuth, group themselves under this head. First in importance is the joint deputation from Islington and Finsbury which waited on Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, to present to him addresses agreed at meetings in those boroughs over which Mr. Wylde, M.P. and Mr. Wakley, M.P. respectively presided.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE KOSSUTH DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Secretary of the Kossuth Committee for Finsbury, Mr. Daniel Harris, wrote to Lord Palmerston requesting an interview, and received a favourable reply, appointing Tuesday for the reception of the deputation. Accordingly on that day the following gentlemen were introduced to Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign-office, by Mr. William Shaen, a member of the deputation:—

Mr. P. Barnes (barrister), Messrs. Thomas Lewis, D. Harris, Green, James, Janson, Mudie, Moore, Wakeling, Medley, Elt. George Rogers, M'Claren, J. H. Parry (barrister), Pike, C. H. Williams, E. Browne.

The addresses were very complimentary to the most liberal of our Ministers, and very much the reverse to the Northern Powers; characterising the conduct of the Foreign Secretary as "manly,"

"humane," and loftily courageous; the Islington address extending its good wishes on the other side of the grave, and praying that when he has departed this life he may receive that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and passeth not away." While on the other hand, the Northern Courts were described as "merciless tyrants and despots," and as "odious and detestable assassins." It is gravely recorded of Lord Palmerston (one of the finest gentlemen in Europe be it remarked), that he received the deputation with "great courtesy," and listened to the reading of the addresses with "polite attention."

Lord Palmerston's reply, very characteristic of the Minister, is as follows:—

"He felt extremely flattered and highly gratified by this expression of opinion on the part of so large a number of his fellow-countrymen for his exertions in endeavouring to promote the cause of national freedom of those nations who stood in need of it. The Government was fully aware of the sympathies of the British nation in favour of the cause of Hungary; but of course, as the organ of her Majesty's Government in friendly alliance with great foreign powers, which had been referred to, it could not be expected that he should concur in some of the expressions which had been used in the addresses. He felt, however, that it was highly gratifying to have been instrumental in aiding the cause of the patriotic Hungarians and Poles, who, without British intervention, would no doubt have been doomed to perpetual imprisonment, and sacrificed their freedom, if not even their lives, in the cause of their country's independence. (Hear, hear.) They never could have been rescued from the fate which awaited them, even by the aid which the Government of this country was enabled to afford, had not the Government been backed by public opinion here. There was no question of the great moral power which the Government of this country had over foreign affairs, so long as the Government were backed in the exercise of that power by the public opinion of the people. No doubt the moral power of the British Government was immense, more than people generally imagined; but it would be only effective so long as the people and the Government went together. (Hear.) There could be no doubt but with regard to its Hungarian policy the Government had been backed by the people, as was instanced by the fact of the appeals which had been made from all quarters, and from all the large towns and cities in the kingdom, urging on the Government of this country to interfere in that important question. It was not necessary that England should exercise a power with its armies, with its bayonets, or with its cannons. The moral power, where the Government was backed by the people, would do a great deal more. The moral power was greater than anything else, but even that could not be made effective, unless the Government and people acted in unison. The Government, more especially the foreign department, were sometimes accused of keeping too much secrecy with regard to their transactions with foreign powers. It was said there ought not to be so much secrecy in diplomacy, but upon the same ground that men in the ordinary business transactions of life did not make public all the details of such transactions until the bargains in which they might be engaged were completed, so also was it necessary that the publication of the proceedings of diplomacy should be left to the judgment and discretion of that department of the Government, in order properly to transact the business of the nation. The noble lord again said the reception of these addresses just read, and the general expression of approval of his conduct on the part of his countrymen, afforded him unfeigned pleasure and gratification."

Mr. Shaen observed that "the people of England had been hitherto somewhat lukewarm and callous as to the relations of this country with foreign questions; but recent events, coupled with the circumstance that encouragement was held out to them by the Government that they should do so, would have the effect, for the future, of making them equally alive to foreign as to domestic subjects."

Whereupon Lord Palmerston remarked that "one of the difficulties in foreign affairs which was felt was from the fact of the great bulk of the people caring generally little about them."

"The Government had no desire to be urged on to war, although they were desirous of upholding the nationality of foreign countries. At the time when Hungarian affairs were agitating the world—he did not allude to recent demonstrations here, but those which led to the step on the part of the Government—were the great demonstrations held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and all the great towns, as well as the metropolis. When forty or fifty addresses had reached him from all the great towns, he (the noble viscount) forwarded them to Sir Stratford Canning, to show him that it was not merely the wish of the Government, but the wish of the people, that he should interfere and prevent that, if possible, which other powers were demanding, and that it was only that circumstance which rendered the Government in a position to grant aid if it was needed. But the Sultan, to do him justice, was most willing to lend his aid, and co-operate with this country in carrying out the wishes of the British Government. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, however, a great deal of good generalship and judicious bottle holding were required." (Hear.)

As might have been predicted of any similar body of men, it is recorded that "the deputation retired highly gratified with the reception they had met with from the noble viscount."

KOSSUTH'S ITALIAN POLICY.

To the Editor of the LEADER.

Offices of the Society of the Friends of Italy,
10, Southampton-street, Strand, November 18, 1851.

SIR,—The Society of the Friends of Italy is authorized to communicate the following facts, in contradiction to the charge brought against M. Kossuth, of having proposed, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, in the Hungarian Diet, a large levy of troops to be employed in slaughtering the Italians.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID MASSON, Secretary.

The Hungarian constitution was based on the pragmatic sanction, according to which the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, was bound to send troops to the aid of that country, if threatened by a foreign enemy; whilst Hungary, on the other hand, was bound to furnish men and money to maintain the integrity of the House of Austria, if any of its possessions were menaced by a foreign enemy. The Cabinet of Vienna, having incited the rebellion of the Serbs, took the opportunity of the war with Sardinia, and the disasters of the Austrian arms in Italy, to embarrass the Hungarian Ministry, presided over by Count Louis Batthyany, and in which Kossuth held office as Finance Minister. It was the opinion, and known to be the opinion, of Count Batthyany then, that Hungary was not yet in a condition to resist Austria. Even at a subsequent period, when Jellachich invaded Hungary, Count Batthyany still believed resistance impossible; and later, as is well known, when the army of Windischgrätz (afterwards defeated and driven out of Hungary by Kossuth) invaded that country, he became the victim of that opinion. Now, the Emperor of Austria, in June, 1848, required, as King of Hungary, that his Hungarian Ministry should demand a levy of men, which, in fact, was not intended to exercise an immediate influence on the affairs of Italy, as these affairs must have received some solution before the levy, if granted, could ever have been got together. But it was supposed that if, on the one hand, Batthyany's Ministry had unconstitutionally refused to make that demand, it might, constitutionally and without danger, have been dismissed; and that so Hungary, at a critical juncture (and, in fact, whilst the Austrian Cabinet, as the event proved, was plotting with Jellachich) would have been left without a Ministry. On the other hand, if Batthyany's Ministry had made the proposition, it was thought that they would have forfeited all popularity in Hungary. From this seemingly inextricable dilemma, which was fully understood upon both sides, that Ministry was extricated in the following manner by Kossuth, who, as Finance Minister, had to make the proposition. After noticing, on behalf of the Crown, that a rebellion raged in the lower parts of Hungary, and that the King of Hungary was still engaged in a foreign war in Italy, he asked for a levy of 80,000 men, and then added that, after having made this demand as Minister, as a Hungarian he recommended that the grant should be accompanied by the express stipulation that none of these men should, under any pretext, be employed beyond the Hungarian frontier till the Serbian war was over. In this manner the employment of Hungarian troops in Italy was practically stopped; but the same evening a Cabinet Council was held, and Batthyany argued that it was impossible, constitutionally, not to concede the principle that the King of Hungary had a right to demand, and to obtain, Hungarian troops for the defence of Italy—supposing, for instance, the Serbian rebellion to have been quelled, which had afforded the legitimate, but accidental and temporary, pretext for refusing them to Austria. This consideration was incontrovertible; but it was agreed to meet the difficulty by discussing the question as a matter of principle, and annexing the further stipulation to the eventual employment of the Hungarian troops in the defence of the Austrian possessions in Italy, after the Serbian or any other rebellion, that these troops should only be so employed, after reasonable attempts at reconciliation had been made with the King of Sardinia, and on the condition that the Italian provinces should receive a separate administration and free constitution in all respects similar to that enjoyed by the Hungarians. These conditions were proposed by Kossuth, and passed in the Diet on the following day.

KOSSUTH AT SOUTHAMPTON.

It is important to register the fact, that the Council of Southampton have not flinched at all from the generous position they have assumed before the people of England in relation to Kossuth. They accorded him a magnificent reception before they had seen or heard him, and they have nobly bid him farewell. The following is the official account of the proceedings of a special meeting of the council:—

"BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, November 18.—At a meeting of the council of the borough of Southampton held this day at the Audit-house, or Council-chamber, Southampton, Richard Andrews, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Laishley, seconded by Mr. Alderman Palk, and resolved unanimously, 'That the council having received from the worshipful the mayor a communication as to the intended departure of the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, from this port to the United States of America on the 20th instant, the members of this council cannot refrain from hereby recording their admiration of those patriotic and strictly constitutional sentiments which he has everywhere and on all occasions enunciated to the public of this country, and of those prompt and unqualified denials which he has given to the unfounded calumnies of the abettors of despotism and tyranny, whether resident in this or other countries, as well as the surpassing eloquence and irresistible truthfulness with which he has placed before the British public the countless wrongs and the crushing oppressions of his beloved country, and the claims which it has on the sympathy

and moral and energetic influence of all lovers of freedom throughout the world. Most gratifying as it has been to this council to have observed from day to day since the arrival of that great and distinguished man in our port on the 23rd of October last, and the ardent admiration of his public conduct and private worth, and of his vast sacrifices for those great and undying principles of liberty which he so ably and so worthily represents, first publicly expressed by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, have been everywhere most enthusiastically reëchoed by the millions of the British people. For the purpose of further expressing our most profound and increased admiration of so illustrious, high-minded, and gifted an assertor of the rights of human freedom, and our deepest sympathy with that people of whom he is so distinguished an ornament, and after having carefully read and considered the statements of his traducers, and the manly replications with which they have been instantly met, this council resolves to invite his Excellency to a déjeuner on Thursday next, previously to his departure on his great mission to the United States of America, hoping and believing that his visit to England of the Old World, and to the United States of the New, will greatly tend, sooner or later, more closely to unite the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race in the vindication and maintenance of human rights of freedom, and trusting that, by the blessing of Providence, he will ere long be restored to his country and home, and there realize in the emancipation of his beloved nation the most ardent wishes of his noble and generous soul, and the complete and enduring consummation of his transcendent exertions and labours."

"It was moved by Mr. Councillor Borrett, seconded by Mr. Councillor Payne, and resolved unanimously, 'That the foregoing resolution be engrossed on vellum and presented to his Excellency Louis Kossuth.'"

REPLY TO THE BRISTOL ADDRESS.

An address to Kossuth from Bristol, signed by several thousands, received the following reply:—

"80, Eaton-place, November 15.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the inhabitants of Bristol, at the head of which stands your name. I must request the favour of your communicating this my acknowledgment thereof to your fellow-citizens. Among the many generous addresses which I have had the honour to receive since my arrival in England, there has been none which shows a more just appreciation of the circumstances of my country, and of the immediate causes of its present position, than this address from the inhabitants of Bristol. My government was successful, because it was based on a respect for, and animated by the single and earnest desire to strengthen by further developing, the institutions of the country. It was the conscious self-respect which habitual local self-government gave to all that filled the hearts of all with patriotism, and nerved their arms with valour. Europe stood by in silence and indifference, while a stranger state poured its hordes upon our plains to crush down liberties which England herself has only maintained by the same means that Hungary has used, and which England herself would not now be enjoying had such a foreign intervention taken place in her hours of struggling. But not only did every nation in Europe look on in silence and indifference, the work of the spoiler and the despot was aided by that secret diplomacy, of which every nation in Europe allows itself to be made the victim—however contrary such secret diplomacy may be to the real sympathies and best interests of the nations themselves. But for this foreign intervention and this secret diplomacy, the enemies of European freedom would have been unable to find, in internal treachery, the means to that result which their arms were unable to accomplish. For the brave and good who have fallen—either in arms for their country, or by the more cold-blooded axe of the executioner as martyrs—they have been saved the pangs we now suffer at the sight of the wrongs of our country, and their memories will be a continual call, beckoning us to the fulfilment of our duties. For the future of my country, it is certain, and it cannot be distant. A nation of freemen, whose fathers were the sons of freemen, and who have so well known the value of free institutions that they have sought successfully to strengthen them by extending their benefits, through peaceable and lawful means, to every man within the land—such a nation can never be crushed out. The inherent elements of inextinguishable vitality exist within it. Its future is written in the heart of every one of its sons. The warmly expressed sympathy of that English nation, which has itself had, like us, to struggle for and maintain by arms its liberties, and the dearest inheritance of its fathers, will assuredly bring that future nearer. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LOUIS KOSSUTH."

We print below an accurate list of the places, from the corporation or body of the inhabitants of which addresses have been presented to Kossuth. Should it be found that any place, from the corporation or inhabitants of which any address has been sent, is not in this list, it must be understood that it has never reached its destination, and information as to the facts is requested to be communicated immediately to J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., Highgate, near London:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Barnsley, Bath, Bedford, Bingley, Birmingham, Boston, Bradford, Bridgewater, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Burslem (Potteries), Bury, Canterbury, Cambridge, Clerkenwell, Cork, Coventry, Croydon, Cupar-Fife, Derby, Deal, Dover, Dundee, Dunfermline, Finsbury, Glasgow, Halifax, Huddersfield, Ilkeston, Islington, Kidderminster, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, St. Leonard's (Shoreditch), Liverpool, Llandudno, London, Manchester, Marylebone, Northampton, Nottingham, Oldham, Paisley, Panerose, Preston, Rochdale, Sheffield, Southampton, Southwark, Stafford, Stockport, Sunderland, Tonbridge, Taunton, Wakefield, Warwick, West Hackney, Westminster, Wick, Woolwich, Worcester, Wrexham.

SHAKESPEARE AND KOSSUTH.

The following interesting letter we find in the *Daily News* of Tuesday:—

"West Lodge, Putney-common, November 17.

"Sir,—It is written in the brief history made known to us of Kossuth, that in an Austrian prison he was taught English by the words of the teacher Shakespeare. An Englishman's blood glows with the thought that, from the quiver of the immortal Saxon Kossuth has furnished himself with those arrowy words that kindle as they fly—words that are weapons, as Austria will know.

"Would it not be a graceful tribute to the genius of the man who has stirred our nation's heart, to present to him a copy of Shakespeare? To do this, I would propose a penny subscription. The large amount of money obtained by these means, the cost of the work itself being small, might be expended on the binding of the volumes, and on a casket to contain them.

"There are hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who would rejoice thus to endeavour to manifest their gratitude to Kossuth for the glorious words he has uttered among us—words that have been as pulses to the nation.

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"DOUGLAS JERROLD."

The idea has been eagerly responded to. Mr. Jerrold writes that he is inundated with letters of approval.

LETTER FROM MR. HUME, M.P.

The Mayor of Southampton has received the following letter from that venerable reformer, Joseph Hume. For many reasons, personal and political, it will be read with interest:—

"Burnley-hall, Great Yarmouth, November 14, 1851.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the reception you gave to the 'man of the people' of Hungary, and am confident that the proceedings at Southampton, and everywhere else that L. Kossuth has visited, will be productive of great good to the cause of popular and responsible government in this and in every other country. I am sorry that I had not the satisfaction of seeing and congratulating him on his escape from the hands of the oppressor, and, further, of expressing my sincere desire that success may attend his efforts in the cause of good government. His cause is our cause, and I admire the talent manifested by him in the several answers to addresses and at public meetings. It will be a difficult task for any man claiming to be an Englishman to deny the truth of his statements, and I hope his advice may receive more attention from the aristocracy of this country than they have shown to his person. The state of my health has prevented my paying my respects to him, but I hope a future opportunity may offer. I have two objects in addressing you besides the expression of my thanks for your conduct towards him viz. 1st. to suggest that Mr. Capel or Gilpin, or some person connected with the press, should collect all the addresses to Kossuth, and the best reports of his answers, verbal and written, and have them printed in a good type, and at the lowest possible price, as I anticipate for them circulation in this and other countries, and more benefit to the popular cause (the cause of responsible government) than from any other means I know. You can see to this being done, and we will ask Lord Palmerston to send copies of the collection to all the courts in Europe, as he did of Mr. Gladstone's letter. 2nd. To apply to the Attorney-General, to whom I have written, to give us his best assistance to have the cause of 'the Stamp-office v. Dickens' decided; and further, to secure his cooperation and aid to remove the shackles on knowledge, which the stamps impose.

"I shall be here until Parliament meets, to recover strength for the labours of the session.

"I remain, yours sincerely, JOSEPH HUME.

"B. Andrews, Esq., Southampton."

MR. ROBERT OWEN'S ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS KOSSUTH, EX-GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

London, Jermy-street, November 10, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR,—Your good intentions, and extraordinary exertions and sufferings for the cause of the oppressed and with the view to benefit all, no one who has read your history and studied your addresses delivered to various audiences in Great Britain can doubt.

Your actions, and speech, and popularity, declare you to possess powers seldom given to one individual, and that these powers have been given to you by nature, to constitute you an important agent to aid in effecting great changes in the condition of humanity.

In fact, you and Mazzini (another spirit with high aspirations, who has made himself a self-devoted victim to the cause of Italy, as you have to that of Hungary) have been evidently destined by nature, with other prominent men now active in society, to effect, unknowingly, the speedy destruction of the present wretchedly ignorant and most irrational system of society.

Well-calculated, as leading minds, for the task, are you and Mazzini, and the Pope, aided materially by the Emperors of Russia and of Austria, to open the path to the speedy downfall of despotism, aristocracy, democracy, and superstition, over the world.

These parties are admirably gifted to bring prominently before the public the evils inflicted upon the human race by despotism, aristocracy, and superstition, and, also, how utterly incompetent democracy or republicanism are to remedy these evils without inflicting others equally opposed to human nature and to common sense.

Granted to you and Mazzini, to their full extent, the erroneous and heart-rending afflictions produced by the Governments of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Naples, and by smaller despotic powers.

To produce this extent of misery these Governments have been stimulated by being ignorantly opposed by a crude growing knowledge of an ill-informed population, which has felt the evils and perceived the errors of despotism and aristocracy; but a population which has not advanced so far as to become conscious of the errors and evils of democracy and republicanism, or to discover the permanent remedy.

The aristocratic power, unconscious of the extent of its own despotic errors and evils, sees forcibly the errors and evils of democracy and of Republican Governments. Aristocracy and democracy are, therefore, natural antagonists—each opposes the errors of the other without being over ready to discover its own.

Both parties having had their characters formed for them on the same erroneous fundamental principle, and both being in consequence sadly misinformed, they know of no other principle or practice by which mankind can be governed than by the despotism of aristocracy or by democracy.

The aristocracy, therefore, for aid against the numbers that otherwise would be always opposed to it, calls to its support superstition, in the form of state religions, to enable it by force and fraud to keep the masses in ignorant subjection to its laws and rule.

Democracy and republicanism must be supported by numbers, and they are governed, for the objects of the governors, through laws and institutions calculated to give wealth and power to the mentally strong and to deprive the weak of their just rights; and by this error, under continual irritation, by endless unjust and antagonistic proceedings, they prevent all obtaining the far greater advantages which, without contest, might be secured in peace and most beneficially for all through every succeeding generation.

Despotism, Aristocracy, and Democracy, are, therefore, maintained by force, fear, falsehood, and fraud—are based on principles of repulsion and individual contending interests. They are obliged, on account of their fundamental errors, to be supported by human-made laws and institutions, directly opposed to the laws of humanity and of nature generally.

These laws and institutions, owing to the ignorance of Despotism, Aristocracy, and Democracy, respecting the laws of nature, which never change, are always changing, because, as soon as they have been made, and as their effects have been experienced, they are always found to produce vice, crime, and misery; to favour the rich and oppress the poor; to enormously increase the expenditure of society, not only uselessly, but most mischievously; and to perpetuate a system of falsehood and deception through all the grades which this irrational system creates.

You and Mazzini and your compeers are now endeavouring to move heaven and earth to assist you in destroying, root and branch, despotism and aristocracy, on account of their now glaring defects and absurdities; but you may establish democracy, equally erroneous in principle and practice; for, compared to the government of a well-intentioned despot with ability, democracy is an inferior mode of governing.

But both are now ascertained to be unsound systems for the government of mankind.

The advancing development of the human faculties, the progress of science in chemistry, mechanism, and the arts of life generally, have numbered the days of both.

Physical force must now give place to mental energy; the weapons of war and fraud, or force and superstition, by which alone aristocracy and democracy know how to govern—no, not to govern, but to coerce mankind—are becoming powerless.

Public opinion, based on unchanging truths, and formed to be consistent throughout its entire combinations, will soon baffle the old powers of force and fraud, of fear and falsehood.

A knowledge of such truth as will eternally benefit mankind is rapidly becoming public opinion, and henceforth, by the aid of the free press, of steam, and of electricity, public opinion will govern the world.

You and Mazzini and your noble band of self-sacrificers for the intended good of humanity, know not how better to govern the world than it has been governed, except by an European republic, to be attained through the blood of thousands, perhaps millions, of the finest human beings now living.

And for what will this sacrifice and universal demoralization be made? To substitute one insane system of ignorant selfishness, for another, less refined generally, and equally selfish and antagonistic to human happiness.

But you and Mazzini and your followers say you do not know the new ideas—you do not understand unity of mind and action—you do not comprehend a solidarity of interests, founded on the laws of humanity, based on a profound knowledge of society through all its ramifications, and opening a new science to the world, through the aid of which man shall be united to man, and nations with nations; cordially united by a justly and well devised federation, that will give, for ever, one well defined interest to man; and thenceforward there will be no contests, no petty interests, no aristocracy, no democracy, no superstition, no national armies, and, after a short interval (to pass from a state of gross irrationality, to one of order, peace, and happiness), there will be no ignorance, poverty, disunion, crime, or misery.

And to attain these results will be a scientific process, plain for practice, easy to be understood, and for which all the materials are now in great superfluity.

Will your republic, based on the old worn-out notions of ignorant selfishness, give these results to the human race?

No; republics, as well as aristocracies and superstitions, are pests to society, of repulsion, hypocrisy, and selfishness, based on ignorance of humanity, and of the laws of nature or of God.

You, and Mazzini, and your compeers, are far too high in your aspirations for the happiness of your fellow-men to become permanently advocates of republics, based on ignorance of the laws of nature, and devoid of any knowledge of the science of society.

You must no longer be grovelling in the dark, sacrificing your health, and wasting invaluable faculties by advocating an ignorant, selfish system of force, fraud, fear, and falsehood, because it is called democracy or a republic.

You must now acquire the new ideas, because they are everlasting truths—truths ever consistent with themselves, and in accordance with all facts—truths which change not for man, but which point to the direct path to high excellence and perpetual advance and enjoyment.

You were made to be leaders of your fellows; nature has thrown you upon the surface, and placed you on high, that you may learn her ways, and do her work, not according to your first mistaken taught notions, but in obedience to her more matured teaching.

Adopt the new ideas, because they are true and godlike.

Godlike, because they will insure the eternal progress of mankind in all excellence and perpetually increasing happiness.

Adopt these divine truths (for all truths are divine); and by your eloquence and influence carry them through Europe, and into the New World, from which they will soon naturally spread over the remainder of the Old World; or you will sink into oblivion after having appeared like Will-o'-the-Wisps.

You cannot understand Communism or Socialism, because you have not studied the true or Rational Socialism.

Rational Socialism is a system in perfect and undeviating accordance with the laws of Nature or of God.

It directs to measures in practice that will well-train, well-educate, well-employ, well-govern, unite, and well-place all of the human race; will do strict justice to each, upon principles of enlightened equality, according to age; and will fill all with the pure spirit of charity and love, and with moral courage always to speak the language of simple truth; and will cause all to have their character and circumstances so scientifically formed, that no motive shall exist among men to express a falsehood in look, word, or action.

Your friend,

ROBERT OWEN.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH FOR AMERICA.

Kossuth, with his party, arrived at Southampton by railway, at half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday. He was met at the station by the mayor, aldermen, and town council, and by a large concourse of spectators, who greeted him most heartily. A line of procession was formed from the railway station to the house of the American Consul, where the illustrious Magyar was hospitably entertained. From the residence of the Consul the party embarked, under a salute of twenty-one from the Town Battery, on board the Jupiter, which steamed to Calcutta Roads, when a dejeuner was served on board, a numerous and highly respectable company being present. The Mayor of Southampton presided, and proposed the chief toast—"The health of Kossuth," to which the noble exile replied; and for upwards of an hour addressed the company in a speech in which he expressed his belief that England was the country which would have after all to decide the destinies of Europe. France was republican; and Russia must know, let it please her or not, that she must accept the necessity of fighting France on the field of Republicanism against Absolutism; but Russia must also learn that she would have to meet England and the force of her public opinion in opposition to despotism. He would not say that England would do so by going to war; but that she would exercise an influence of this kind by declaring her opinion against any interference in the domestic affairs of nations from foreign powers. Freedom and independence were but self-government as opposed to centralization. He wished them to remember this, then they would see that the cause of Hungary was their cause too. His last request was, do not forget poor Hungary. On whatever question they met, let Englishmen, in their addresses to the House of Commons, in their petitions, and in their public resolutions, remember the cause of Hungary as involving their own interests. In the course of his speech he begged of them not to forget to agitate against secret diplomacy. It had been said that diplomacy should be kept secret, just as a merchant would keep his negotiations secret, till they were finished; but what merchant would allow business to be transacted in his counting-house the nature of which he did not know? In this case the people were the masters, and they should not allow any business to be conducted with the details of which they were not fully acquainted. M. Kossuth thanked them for the hospitality with which they had received him, and concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor, who returned thanks. Then followed "The cause of Poland and Hungary," to which Lord Dudley Stuart responded. The entertainment being over, M. Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, M. Pulzsky and Madame Pulzsky, and suite, proceeded on board a small steamer that was in waiting to convey them to the Humboldt, but the latter ship did not arrive until a quarter before nine o'clock. Soon after that hour, however, the party boarded the Humboldt, which quickly steamed forth on her voyage across the Atlantic.

THE DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

King Ernest of Hanover is dead. He died on Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock, in the eighty-second year of his age: the last of the sons of George III.

Long known as the Duke of Cumberland, famous in English annals for his despotic passions, his thorough, and not wholly censurable, contempt for public opinion, his staunch Toryism, and fierce partisanship, not to mention the rumours and accusations of private immorality, the death of Ernest Augustus is of some moment to us. One after another the faction of which he was the chief have died out, until there is scarcely one remaining; and although the Duke of Cumberland has been politically dead to us for fourteen years, his actual death to a great extent marks a political epoch in the history of Europe. About the Northern Courts, in some corners of France and Italy, and in some odd nooks of England, a few relics of the generation of politicians among whom the Duke of Cumberland took his stand, still survive; but virtually, the flight of Metternich in '48, and the general break up of that famous year, killed the party. And by an odd reverse of circumstances, at this critical moment in the history of Toryism, Ernest of Hanover had become a firm constitutional monarch in his little kingdom. These two things constitute the kernel of his history. The very bad English Peer became a more than average constitutional King.

Prince Ernest Augustus was born on the 5th of July, 1771, at Buckingham Palace, then called the Queen's House. His earlier years were spent at Kew in company with his younger brothers, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. Their tutors were Mr. Cookson and Dr. Hughes, and the young Prince Ernest is reported, by one of these gentlemen, to have been remarkable for his aptitude in the acquisition of learning. From Kew the three boys were sent to Göttingen, each accompanied by a "governor," a "preceptor," and a "gentleman." Lodged in one mansion, obsequiously attended, magnificently supported, Ernest studied German under Meyer, Latin under Heine, theology under Less, and moral philosophy under Heyder. Each of these worthies received £400 a year. And thus Prince Ernest was educated apart from English notions, habits, and principles; and this course of training, combined with his naturally despotic temper, made him the very model of a German Prince of the past century.

After he left the University in 1790, the Prince entered the army and served in the Ninth Hanoverian Light Dragoons, a regiment of which he subsequently, in 1793, became commander. The following year the command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, having charge of the outposts, was intrusted to him in Marshal Walmoden's army. In the campaign of this summer he is said to have behaved with great courage, to have been an excellent dragoon, and at Tournay he received a severe wound in the arm, and lost his left eye. A short retreat from service ensued, spent in England, Ernest rejoining the army again the same year. He was one in the sortie from Nimeguen, where he performed one of those striking feats of soldiiership, which the physically strong alone can accomplish. His sabre was broken, and a French dragoon was in front, with uplifted weapon. Ernest parried the stroke with the broken blade, and seizing the Frenchman in his arms, lifted him off his horse, and carried him triumphantly into the British quarters. Otherwise, beyond desperate dragoon practice, his military life was not remarkably brilliant. We find him nominally commanding the rear-guard in the celebrated "retreat through Holland," commanding in 1795, at "the line of demarcation in Westphalia"; retiring into Hanover at the peace between Pitt and Bonaparte; and commanding the cavalry which never disembarked in the blundering expedition to the Helder. In 1798 he was made a Lieutenant-General, and in 1803 a General; his Field Marshal's commission dates from 1813.

After an absence of ten years, he returned to England at the peace, or hollow truce, above mentioned, and remained until near the fall of Napoleon almost unemployed. In 1799, he was made Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale and Earl of Armagh, and a pension of £12,000 a year was voted to him.

Until 1810 nothing remarkable happened to the Duke. Occasionally George III., who disliked him on account of his alleged immoral life, found him petty diplomatic appointments connected with the Catholic question, and the University of Dublin elected him their Chancellor. But during all this period the Duke of Cumberland figured in the House of Peers, speaking frequently, sometimes with effect, and always with the fierce intolerance of a partisan, supporting the war and opposing vehemently every step towards Catholic Emancipation. His whole Parliamentary career, in fact, consisted in resisting popular concessions and despising public opinion. And in this course he had already won sufficient unpopularity when, in 1810, a tragic event occurred, which, with the mass of the people sealed his bad reputation, and furnished to the curious and inquiring occasion for endless and fruitless gossip. The Duke had a valet named Sellis, and one morning Sellis was found with his throat cut, locked in his room—the key being on

the inside. On the previous night the Duke of Cumberland, according to his own statement, had been attacked while in bed, and cut over the head with a sabre, whereupon he rose in the dark, striking at random, and the assassin running away inflicted a wound on the thigh of the Duke. People put the two things together and asserted that the Duke had murdered Sellis; the jury meanwhile, of which Francis Place was foreman, bringing in a verdict of *felo de se*. From time to time the charge was revived, and dark hints wrapped around it; but in 1833, received its quietus. An action for libel was brought against the publisher of a book reciting the slanderous accusation; the Duke was defended by Sir Charles Wetherell; and the jury found for the Duke. Since then, critics have recognized pretty generally, that the case was one of great mystery; and that in the absence of evidence the accusation ought to be rejected.

In 1815, the Duke was married to the Princess Frederica-Carolina Sophia, third daughter of the then Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and niece to old Queen Charlotte. The Duchess had been twice married before: from her first husband, Prince Louis of Prussia, she was divorced; and her second, Prince of Solms Braunsfels, died in 1814. She was married to the Duke of Cumberland with the consent of the Prince Regent, but against the avowed desire of Queen Charlotte. Consequently, for that or some more recondit cause, the fastidious old Queen who prided herself on the selectness of her Court, refused to receive the new Duchess, and no representations, neither those of foreign potentates nor the King's Ministers, could induce her to flinch from her resolve. When George IV. ascended the throne, then the Duchess of Cumberland was duly presented and honoured, but not before. No addition to his pension had been made on his marriage; but after incessantly worrying the authorities, and being repulsed by the House of Commons, he finally, in 1819, obtained an extra £6000 a year.

From 1820 to his final departure from England on the death of William IV., the Duke of Cumberland was a kind of political bugbear, menacing the island with despotism in the event of his succeeding to the throne, and thus rendering revolution a necessity. Nor were these fears entirely groundless. The Duke made dragoon charges at every popular measure in the House of Lords. He was against Queen Caroline; he opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. He cheered the Duke of York when he declared himself against Catholic Emancipation, and he led the Opposition in defiance of the defection of Wellington from the ranks of bigotry. But after the passing of the Relief Act of 1829, the Duke took little part in politics. He voted, but did not speak, against the Reform Bill. But it was understood at the time that he was prepared to oppose the Reform demonstrations, as Castlereagh and Liverpool would have opposed them, had the King wished it, by force of arms.

The Duke of Cumberland, as is well known, was a decided Orangeman, indeed Grand Master of the Orange Lodges. In this capacity he was implicated in the questionable proceedings of those bodies from 1830 up to their dissolution by the Government. The Duke was the next heir to the throne to the present Queen of England; he was chief of this Orange party, and also representative of absolutist notions in England. In 1835, it was known that there was great activity in the Orange Lodges, and sufficient evidence of treasonous designs oozed out to warrant Mr. Hume in moving for a committee of inquiry. The result of that investigation clearly established the fact that a wide-spread and secret organization existed, with branch lodges in the army, the chief of which was the Duke of Cumberland. Ernest himself distinctly denied being privy to the designs of his supporters; but there is reason to believe that his denial was an equivocation. Indirectly, the House of Commons censured him; and directly, the Government dissolved the Orange associations.

In 1837, King William IV. died, and Victoria ascended the throne—the first man to take the oath of allegiance being the Duke of Cumberland—thenceforth King of Hanover. He at once proceeded to take possession of his new kingdom. At first the Hanoverians, who had got accustomed to the jog-trot Government of the viceroy Duke of Cambridge, had no reason to be satisfied with the advent of a king. He was at once vigorously mischievous. Immediately after his arrival he prorogued the Assembly of Estates. His next step was to announce in his letters patent his intention of setting aside the constitution, and in a month more he dissolved the Estates, and annulled the existing régime. There was a ferment. The Göttingen professors refused obedience; the students applauded the professors; but the King was wilful, and the professors were banished or imprisoned, and the students were put down. The question was, however, not merely Hanoverian, but German; and the Diet interfered, restoring the old constitution, and thus after many quarrels between the king and his Parliament, opening the way for his Majesty to grant with a good grace, in 1840, nearly all that the Estates,

not very clamorous, had wanted. Since 1840, the king and his subjects have been on good terms. As German kings go, he has been a good king, which is saying very little for him; and in 1848, when there were revolutions all over Europe, he evinced a tact and discretion of which few believed him capable, and, by his timely concessions, kept out of his dominions that torrent of dangerous sentiment and dreamy sedition, which were so disastrous to so many other crowned heads in Germany. He called Herr Stübe, the liberal and long-imprisoned deputy for Osnabrück, to his councils; he promised the enfranchisement of the press; and he talked vague nothings, which were wiser than open rejection, in reference to "German unity." The latter idea he never entertained, and his triumph was in the confusion which other monarchs produced by their timid encouragement of it. But there is no reason to doubt that he meant, so far as they were practicable, all the other reforms demanded from him; and his language, at once of firmness and conciliation, certainly induced his people to put confidence in him. Democracy in Hanover was at no time of a very eager description, and since 1848, has received no sympathetic aid from without. The mild form of liberalism with which he had to deal, the king, well advised, was easily enabled to manage; and that he has managed it, generally with good and really national results, is the news of the day. Had he not, during 1849 and 1850, laid a solid foundation of popularity, he would never have been able to carry, in 1851, his commercial concessions to Prussia.

Such was Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover. In England the mere dragoon of politicians, haughty, bigotted, insolent, fierce; in Hanover, still a dragoon, but a responsible king, instead of being irresponsible. He said what he meant, and never retrograded from a concession he had once made. But on the whole, although he had good points, yet were they so few and so marred by instinctive and acquired habits of thought and action, that Ernest of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, will descend to posterity in the same category with his infamous ancestor, the victor of Culloden and the butcher of Glencoe, as the enemy of civilization and the bigoted antagonist of real progress.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE AUSTRIAN BLOCKADE.
(From the Daily News.)

Lest any particle of free opinion might penetrate into the remote provinces of the Austrian empire, the roads from Vienna have not only been for a long time virtually closed by the refusal of passports, but the Government has thought proper to prohibit the use of their seaports to the men of war of foreign powers—*id est*, of England. Venice is on no account whatsoever to be entered. At Trieste the commander of a man of war is to state for what purpose he has come, and how long he intends to stay, but the latter will depend on the governor of the harbour. Stress of weather will be taken as an excuse for sailing into Pola or Liessa, but no other pretence will suffice.

To fully understand the importance of these regulations, it must be remembered that the trade between England and its Mediterranean possessions, with the Adriatic ports, is daily becoming of greater importance. The traffic which used formerly to be carried on between Dalmatia, Albania, and Venice, is being fast concentrated at Corfu, whence it is conveyed to Trieste chiefly in English bottoms. It is, therefore, necessary for the security of our traders that we should have cruisers on the Adriatic station, and consequently there has always been one, either at Venice or Trieste. But of all seas the Adriatic is the most stormy, and when the Bora, or North-East wind, sweeps down from the mountains, in the course of a few hours a fearful sea arises, and makes it necessary to run into the nearest harbour for shelter. Now, the Italian shore being, with the exception of Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, deficient in harbours, ships are obliged to make for the east coast, and it is therefore for this reason that Pola and Liessa have been exempted. It is, however, a most difficult point to decide when a man of war should run into a harbour from stress of weather; if it is a friendly one, people are willing to put into them as soon as it comes on to blow fresh; but when people are obliged to say that they put in because they were afraid to keep out at sea any longer, that puts them on their mettle, and many would be apt to run all risks sooner than accept such hospitality. But let us look at the regulations attending a vessel which has to put into an Austrian port, and let us bear in mind that they are relative to men of war of friendly powers, at a time supposed to be of profound peace.

1. There shall not be admitted, at any one time, within gunshot of the harbour batteries, more than one large or two small sailing vessels of the same flag, except in case of a previous sanction of the Austrian Government.

2. Each ship or steamer of war shall proceed and anchor in such place only as shall be pointed out by the authorities.

3. If the armament of such ship allow of it, such ship should forthwith salute the Austrian flag.

4. On the arrival of a ship of war of a foreign flag, her commander must acquaint the governor of the port of the cause of his visit and intended length of stay, which he is not to prolong without leave.

5. Foreign men of war will not be allowed to fire morning or evening guns in the harbour.

Now, the meaning of these instructions is nothing more or less than that the Austrian authorities are in a constant state of alarm at the sight of more than one man of war, and that, therefore, such a force must remain out of

gunshot; but if it happens to be a solitary small one, they will place it well under the command of their heaviest battery. But as Austria and Naples are on the eve of an alliance, offensive and defensive, the Neapolitan fleet may receive the permission to assemble under cover of the Austrian batteries, which permission would not be granted to the English squadron ordered to watch their movements, but the regulations about firing salutes and morning guns are interferences with naval etiquette, which alone would prevent our cruisers wishing to do so. The former of these is considered as a compliment offered, and not as a salutation demanded; the latter denotes the independence of the nation which it represents, and is the custom on board every man of war of every nation in every harbour.

To effectually stop the custom our cruisers have of remaining for some length of time in the consular ports, it is directed "that no foreign men of war will be allowed to make any port of the Austrian states a station for remaining at, except in the event of a special arrangement with the Government concerned." To crown, however, this extraordinary naval code, it is stated that, "by the observance of these conditions, as well as of the police, health, customs, and postal regulations of each port, foreign men of war of all friendly naval powers may rely on meeting with the friendly reception and treatment which is customary among civilized nations." As any one of these is a very tolerable bugbear in itself, it cannot but be supposed that a stranger submitting to all four with a new naval code of the most stringent nature to boot, will not render himself liable to meet with much incivility, except such as he could take for text of the *lex talionis*.

When our Governor of Malta refused, some short time back, to allow a troop of Italian refugees to land, such a commotion was created in England by this want of courtesy that More O'Ferrall would willingly have resigned; yet now we have to submit to our men of war being forbidden Venice, where we have a consul-general and extensive trade, and to be told that stress of weather will not be taken as a valid excuse. What would Nelson have felt, had such a string of regulations been communicated to him? And will not his very shadow arise from its resting place, on learning that the British navy is forbidden this or that port by a despot who does not own half-a dozen brigs?

LOTTERY OF THE GOLDEN INGOTS AT PARIS.

The drawing of this lottery took place, according to announcement, on Sunday, at the Circus, in the Champs Elysées, round which a solid barrier had been constructed, for the purpose of preventing any danger by the pressure of the crowd. The building was tastefully decorated, and was lighted up as for an evening representation. The public were admitted without restriction as far as the space would permit, but tickets had been issued for reserved seats. On a platform erected for the purpose were seven small wheels, and on a seat near them were twenty-one boys, from ten to twelve years of age, neatly dressed in blue with red collars. Under the platform was a table for the persons charged to direct and control the proceedings. At about half-past nine every seat in the building was occupied, and it was estimated that nearly 4000 persons were present. Precisely at ten o'clock the beating of the drum announced the arrival of the commissioners of the lottery, who immediately took their seats, and the president, M. Monin Japy, read aloud the decree authorising the drawing of the lottery. This was followed by the reading of the regulations for the drawing. The nature of the wheels is thus explained:—Seven wheels, each distinct, but connected with a rod by which they were made to revolve simultaneously, so as to mix up the balls that they contained, having been put in motion, were stopped at the same time, and an opening in each being effected by a spring, the ball placed before it could put in his hand and take out a number. There were thus seven boys; but it was so arranged that after the drawing of each lot one boy should leave the wheels and be replaced by another, the other six boys shifting their places at the same time. Six of the wheels contained each ten balls numbered from 0 to 9. The seventh, which contained the balls which were to indicate the millions had only seven, marked from 0 to 6. The seven balls, when drawn simultaneously, represented the number of the lot according to its succession; and, to complete the combination, it was arranged that, if the seven zeros should come out at the same time, they should form the number 7,000,000. In the regulations, which were read, it was distinctly stated, in order to remove an erroneous statement that had been made, that there would be no second drawing for any prize that might fall to the unsold tickets; but at the same time that there would be no reduction in the amount or value of the lots in consequence of a portion of the tickets being unsold. The most profound silence having been procured, the drawing commenced according to the programme. The first numbers drawn by the seven children at the wheels were 2,558,115, which was the prize of 400,000*fr.* The holder of the ticket representing these figures in the same succession is, therefore, the winner of the grand prize. The drawing continued in the same order, and the whole operation was concluded at three o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd assembled in the Champs Elysées on this occasion was large, but not so immense as had been expected, and, with few exceptions, the greatest order was observed. On Saturday, all the shops at which the tickets were sold

remained open all night. Most of them were brilliantly lighted up, and some had their fronts illuminated with garlands in coloured lamps. So great was the demand for tickets, that it is asserted as many as 40,000 were sold on Saturday by one vendor. The excitement after the drawing was even greater than that which preceded it. The lists of the twenty-four first numbers drawn were sold at the corners of the principal streets, and such was the anxiety of the holders of tickets to know their fate that the quantity disposed of was enormous.

BLOCKS OF GOLD.

The *Bathurst Free Press* records the discovery of a lump of gold whose weight far exceeds anything which the most sanguine had expected of the Australian diggings.

Mr. Suttor (says the *Free Press*), a few days previously, threw out a few misty hints about the possibility of a single individual digging four thousand pounds' worth of gold in one day, but no one believed him serious. It was thought he was doing a little harmless puffing for his own district and the Turon diggings. On Sunday it began to be whispered about town that Mr. Kerr, Mr. Suttor's brother-in-law, had found a hundredweight of gold. Some few believed it; but the townspeople generally, and amongst the rest the writer of this article, treated the story as a piece of ridiculous exaggeration. The following day, however, set the matter at rest. About two o'clock in the afternoon a pair of greys in tandem, driven by W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C., made their appearance at the bottom of William-street. In a few seconds they were pulled up opposite the *Free Press* office, and the first indication of the astounding fact which met the view was two massive pieces of the precious metal, glittering in virgin purity, as they leaped from the rock. The townspeople were on the *qui vive*, and about 150 were collected around the gig to catch a glimpse of the wonder. The two pieces spoken of were freely handed about amongst the assembled throng for some twenty minutes, and the vehicle was pointed out as containing a square box, the repository of the remainder of the hundredweight of gold. It was then conveyed to the Union Bank of Australia. In the presence of the manager, David Kennedy, W. H. Suttor, and J. T. Hawkins, Esqrs., and the fortunate proprietor, Dr. Kerr, the weighing commenced. Dr. Machattie officiating, and Mr. Farrand acting as clerk. The first two pieces already alluded to weighed severally 6 lb. 4 oz. 1 dwt., and 6 lb. 13 dwt., besides which were sixteen draughts, of 5 lb. 4 oz. each, making in all 102 lb. 9 oz. 5 dwt. From Dr. Kerr we learned that he had retained upwards of 3 lb. as specimens, so that the total weight found would be 106 lb.—all disembowelled from the earth at one time. And now for the particulars of this extraordinary gathering. A few days previous to the finding, an educated aboriginal, formally attached to the Wellington Mission, and who has been in the service of W. Kerr, Esq., of Wallawa about seven years, returned home to his employer with the intelligence that he had discovered a large mass of gold amongst a heap of quartz upon the run, whilst tending the sheep. Gold being the universal theme of conversation, this sable son of the forest was excited, and provided with a tomahawk he had amused himself by exploring the country adjacent to his employer's land. His attention was first called to the spot by observing a spot of some glittering yellow substance upon the surface of a block of the quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk and broke off a portion. He then started home and disclosed the discovery to his master, who was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the three blocks of quartz containing the hundredweight of gold were released from the bed where they had rested for ages. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 75 lb. gross. Out of this piece 60 lb. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully incased in quartz. The other two were something smaller. The auriferous mass weighed as nearly as could be guessed from two to three hundred weight. Not being able to move it conveniently, Dr. Kerr broke the pieces into small fragments, and herein committed a very great error. As specimens, the glittering block would have been invaluable. From the description given by him, as seen in their original state, the world has seen nothing like them yet. The heaviest of the two large pieces presented an appearance not unlike a honeycomb or sponge, and consisted of particles of a crystalline form, as did nearly the whole of the gold. The second larger piece was smoother and the particles more condensed, and seemed as if it had been acted upon by water. The remainder was broken into lumps of 2 lb. to 3 lb. and downwards, and was remarkably free from quartz or earthy matter. The locality where the gold was found is the commencement of an undulating table land, very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Murroo Creek. It is distant about fifty-three miles from Bathurst, eighteen from Mudgee, thirty from Wellington, and eighteen to the nearest point of the Macquarie River, and is within eight miles of Dr. Kerr's head

station. The neighbouring country has been explored since the discovery; but, with the exception of dust, no further indications have been found.

BREAKING UP OF CASTES IN MADRAS.

The last Indian Mail brings news of a successful infraction in Calcutta of the system of castes. Our authority is the correspondent of the *Daily News*.

"Our next item is also of revolt, but revolt happily unattended with any disastrous issue. Of this revolt the government seminary, generally known as the Madras university, has been the scene; the students the rebels, and the *causa belli* the admission of a few scholars belonging to the downtrodden and tabooed race of Pariahs. The obnoxious youths were received into the school at the express desire of the Government. They were candidates for reception into the subordinate ranks of the medical service; but not being sufficiently acquainted with English to profit by the lectures of the professors of the medical school, were ordered to undergo a preparatory training at the university. Their reception roused all the bigotry and intolerance of the orthodox Hindus, who remonstrated and threatened on the danger of pollution from the presence of the unfortunate Pariahs; but in vain. A few withdrew; others by their refractory behaviour brought upon themselves expulsion; but the firmness with which all their demands for the exclusion of the unoffending outcasts were resisted, finally won the victory. And thus has another, and by no means the weakest of the absurd prejudices which half compose the Hindu character, received its death wound. The Brahmin, to whom the very sight of the Pariah was profanation, now receives instruction with the object of his former disgust, hatred, and tyranny, on the same bench even in that institution where the feelings and opinions of the Hindus are treated with the greatest tenderness. Only they who know what the virulent bigotry of the caste feeling really is, can properly estimate the value of the victory that has been won. A Bombay journal remarks, 'At one period of our rule an innovation so daring as this would have excited one universal commotion throughout the land. And even now it is regarded with peculiar dissatisfaction and distrust by the particular caste to whom we refer. But they may say with old Eli—"Ichabod." Their glory has departed; and the base and obscene degradation to which these wretched base and no less obscene worshippers of idols would fain condemn their fellows the Pariahs to continue to suffer, as they have suffered for centuries, is in a fair way of being swept away from the face of the earth, and the equality of man asserted in the case of the Pariahs.'

A TYPHOON IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pekin* experienced a severe typhoon between Hong-Kong and Singapore, on the night of October 1, which nearly proved fatal to her. The following letter from a passenger describes the awful scene which occurred during the storm:—

"On Monday, September 29, at two P.M., we left Hong-Kong with twenty-four passengers, viz. three ladies and twenty-one of the sterner sex, consisting of a fair sprinkling of all nations, professions, and avocations. We had a remarkably fine start, and were congratulating ourselves on the probability of a speedy and pleasant passage to Singapore. On Wednesday forenoon, the 1st of October, the barometer began to fall, with a rising air and increasing wind, which, however, blew so steadily from the same quarter (north-east) that Captain Baker did not expect more than a strong north-easter, 'the first of the season' in these latitudes, and made preparations accordingly, observing that should it turn out a typhoon, according to Piddington the course he was then compelled to steer, on account of our proximity to the Paracels shoals, would bring us into its centre, and that his only alternative, in the event of being unable to carry on through it, would be to heave to as soon as he had left them sufficiently far to leeward, which he calculated would be about eight P.M. The increasing fall of the mercury during the afternoon showed the probability of his extreme apprehensions being realized, and the short period of daylight remaining was occupied in making everything snug. At seven P.M. both wind and sea had increased to an extent which showed the wisdom of these precautions. At 7.40 the ship was rolling fearfully, and two fine large quarter boats were literally blown into the air, the heavy iron davits, three inches thick, having snapped like pipestems. At eight P.M. Captain Baker ordered the vessel to be hove to, which manoeuvre was executed after an infinite deal of trouble and danger, the whole of the work having devolved on the captain and officers—the greater part of the crew (Lascars) being hid away. From ten P.M. until two A.M. the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, and the most sceptical was satisfied that we were in a typhoon, and one of no ordinary nature. At this time no description, however powerful, could realize the horrors of our situation. The vessel was pooped three times, and each visitation was accompanied by a catastrophe. On one occasion Captain Baker, three officers, and the men at the wheel were all carried off their feet, and, but for the providential circumstance of the vessel being on the rise at the time, would, without doubt, have been carried overboard. Indeed the conduct of these brave men is beyond all praise, and to their exertions alone, under God, do we attribute our being now alive to tell the tale, as it must have been evident to any one that it was next to impossible for a vessel to have been placed in a more critical or hazardous situation. In a word, the emergency called forth the energies of all, and each in his station did his duty as a man and a British seaman. It would be injustice here to omit noticing the eminent services rendered by Mr. Blake, chief engineer, and his staff, who were in close attendance during the whole of this trying night; although

they also suffered from the defection of part of their crew, who fled simultaneously with the *Lascares* on deck, thereby throwing the work on those whose attention was required elsewhere. They succeeded, however, in keeping, through the most critical part of the night, when a stoppage, however short, might have been attended with fatal results. The noble vessel, too, seemed instinctively alive, as it were, to the peril, and most gallantly did she sustain the unequal strife, and prove the faithfulness of her construction. On deck, when any one, bolder than her fellows, ventured from the saloon, nothing could be seen or heard above the fierce blast of the tempest but the clear, calm voice of our skilful commander, issuing his orders as coolly and composedly as if it was a case of no unusual occurrence; and the equally collected and prompt responses of his active and energetic officers, as they proceeded to put them in execution, thereby inspiring the most timid with confidence. At midnight the scene in the saloon was painfully striking. Without any exhibition of active fear, it was evident, from the low and rapid whisperings passing between those who were not *hors de combat*, the eager crowding round and anxious inquiry of every arrival from the deck, that every man knew his danger, and felt it too. After the vessel was poked the last time, and the saloon, as before, deluged with water, she remained entirely motionless for a few seconds, and then 'the boldest held his breath,' seeming to cast a glance of mute inquiry around, the purport of which could not be misunderstood. In these remarks no implication of want of mental courage is intended; on the contrary, the silence and calmness exhibited were well befitting the occasion, and, though the recollection of this 'night of terror' may not speedily pass from the minds of those present, there are occasions on recent record of infinitely less risk where the absence of similar firmness has materially increased the actual danger. The ladies were happily in ignorance of the danger until it was over. Unlike Wellington at Waterloo, 'daylight under any circumstances' was now the fervent wish of all; and when Captain Baker came down to the saloon, for the first time during the whole of the gale, at 2.20 A.M., his look gave us hope that the worst was past; and this was confirmed by his opinion that the mercury was rising. Then, and not till then, did we, with feelings of lively gratitude for our preservation, and lightened hearts, proceed to tempt unwilling rest after this eventful night. Day broke on a most dismal and distressing scene. Out of seven fine boats, six were missing. Fore and main topmasts, companion ladders, stanchion booms, davits, trusses, and many other articles, familiar only to the initiated, were also wanting, and the deck was covered with the debris of the wreck. The other casualties reported were the death of a fine Sydney horse, Goliath, well known on the Hong-Kong turf, and our cow, whose loss was much regretted, besides a fearful mortality in the sheep pen, &c. As the day advanced, the wind and sea gradually abated, and long before midnight we were steaming on our course in safety and comfort, thanks to Him who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand. At noon, barometer 29.65; midnight, 28.80. Noon, wind N.E."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The *Manchester Examiner and Times*, an organ of moderate Liberalism, in an article on "Louis Kosuth and his Calumniators," suggested by the "decisive testimonies of public admiration and sympathy" which his visit had received in Birmingham and Manchester, says that—

"It would have been impossible for him to have withstood successfully the force of those prejudices which the unscrupulous invectives of his opponents were calculated to raise in this country, had he not been singularly gifted with high and various capacities exactly adapted to confute and overwhelm his calumniators. Never had single man to fight a pitched battle with such adversaries before, and that man a foreigner and a fugitive."

To the Leading Journal, the "Briareus of the British Press," it gives a "bit of its mind" thus unflinchingly.

"It has been the boast of the *Times* newspaper that it makes and unmakes ministers—that it is, in itself, an omnipotence, and has more power to influence the destinies of this country than any other single agency. It professes to be the mouthpiece of English public opinion—that what it shields must be inviolate—what it seeks to destroy must perish. There is a factitious assumption in all this, that sways those minds—unfortunately no small portion of the well-to-do indifference of this country—who never think it necessary to form, but borrow their convictions on every public question from those journals that pander most habitually to all the heartless plausibilities whereby every species of political chicanery is defended and maintained. The *Times* is the leader and organ of the Pharisees of every sect, class, and condition in this country. But it is nothing more. It has a passive power, in passive times, to give the tone to, and extend the currency of, opinions that are made up of cunning, cant, and prejudice. To this ground it sticks until it begins to tremble, and then forthwith the Pharisee makes known to all who worship in its wake the necessity of modifying the fashion of their phylacteries. The *Times* is the weathercock, not the wind; and at best can but indicate, whilst it boasts of ruling, public opinion. Credulity has played a large part in all ages and countries, and the *Times* has a natural aptitude for trading on this faculty. But the power which menaced the patriot with destruction has been compelled, if not to proclaim, at least to chronicle his triumph."

"And could any evidence of the desperate recklessness with which the *Times* defies every sense of responsibility or truthfulness be more conclusive, than the coarse language employed in its leading columns to characterize those immense and highly respectable

assemblages, which both in Manchester and Birmingham have this week done honour to Kosuth? On no former occasion, we believe, have the wealthy middle classes formed so large a portion of any public meetings held for political objects, and yet these demonstrations have been insultingly described by the *Times* as composed 'of the scum of the earth.' If a public journal, affecting to be the most powerful representative of public opinion in this country, can with impunity thus outrage all decency and despise all pretensions to truth, what security can the public possess for confidence of any kind, or on any question, in such quarters? The fact is, the utter powerlessness of the *Times*, in presence of that public opinion which has so decisively and contemptuously exposed its feebleness, has so signally humiliated the great journal, that it would find cover, with effrontery, what it cannot conceal."

The *Leeds Times* enforces the "right of Intervention" in certain probable eventualities.

"When the struggle for national existence is again revived in Hungary, as no doubt it will be, England will then have to decide whether she ought not, on grounds both of justice and policy, to protest against the intervention of Russia, and to follow up that protest by active resistance, if necessary."

"This right of intervention, or rather of preventing intervention, and the exercise of the right within the limits of a fair and just prudence, we think ought not to be abandoned by England, or any other nation. And we do not think it is for the interest of mankind that the impression should be allowed to get abroad—as we fear it has done already to some extent among the Continental despots—that this country will under no conceivable circumstances enforce this right when disputed, and that England's protests may, in consequence, be treated as such waste paper. War is a frightful evil. Let us by all means endeavour to avert it; by substituting arbitration; by reciprocal reduction of those armaments, whose very existence is so often a cause of war; by every means, in short, that can be devised, except such as would make us accomplices in the crimes of despotism and the ruin of humanity."

On the same topic the *Dublin Commercial Journal* makes the following sensible distinctions:—

"The *Times* arrays the costliness and frustration of the former interventions of England; tells us they cost much money; and only surely bought ingratitude. But, in the main, what were those interventions? Interferences between the uprisen peoples and hated kings. When a king was thrust down the throats of Frenchmen, how could we expect the permanent gratitude of France? What people did we assist that we should now demand friendliness? We fought for the Bourbons in France, the Bourbons in Spain, the Bourbons in Naples; we gave away kingdoms to fugitive counts; we were thanked neither by the counterfeit sovereigns we passed by means of bayonets, nor by the peoples 'for whose good' we incurred debts we have not since paid. But at least the interventions now talked of are interventions in favour of a principle common to humanity—a principle which in England has been carried into practice, and a principle intimately interwoven with the progress of trade and manufacture. If, as the *Times* says, English interference produced hitherto nothing but the ingratitude of insult and the thanklessness of contempt, it was simply because no other results could be reasonably expected of interferences springing from ignorant bigotry and insane hatred to popular rights."

The *Nation*, the *Advocate*, and the *Northern Whig*, encourage with hearty expressions of hope and congratulation Mr. Wagstaff's scheme for the establishment of a Western Packet Station at Galway.

"We congratulate Galway (says the *Nation*), we congratulate America, we congratulate Ireland, on this auspicious event. We rejoice for the success of the project that Galway has carried the day, because we believe her waters are the fittest roadsteads for the commercial navy of the States, both by position and national feature. And we rejoice that the old allies, America and Ireland, are to be united in one common fortune."

The *Advocate* concludes with a rather ambiguous assurance.

"All we would say to Mr. Wagstaff is, go on—keep your promise—be not disheartened if you have to work for twelve months instead of six without actual profit—persevere—and, infallibly, your project must succeed; and, moreover, by the time you shall have succeeded, it is not improbable that our Provisional Committee shall have declared in favour of Galway, and have got out a prospectus of an Irish Transatlantic Company!"

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Court still continues at Windsor performing daily the ordinary evolutions of life.

Mr. E. M. Ward, A.R.A., has this year received the hundred-guinea prize of the Manchester Institution of the Fine Arts, for his picture of the "Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple,"—one of the prominent attractions, it will be remembered, of the last Royal Academy Exhibition. The Heywood gold medal (with a sum of money) has also been accorded to the same artist. This is the third occasion on which Mr. Ward's works have been selected for distinction by our provincial Art Institutions: the Liverpool and Glasgow Societies having previously conferred their prizes on him for two pictures of former years, "The South Sea Bubble," and "James II. receiving News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange."

Prince Albert addressed a letter lately to the Society of Arts, suggesting a course of lectures on the probable

results of the Exhibition. The suggestion has been adopted, and the inaugural lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. Whewell on the 26th.

Lady Ward died at Schwabach, in Germany, on the evening of the 14th instant. It is stated that she died very suddenly from paralysis of the lungs, after a painful illness of eleven weeks. She was married only a few months ago.

Dr. Newman has assumed the personal and legal responsibility of the serious accusations he had uttered and published against Dr. Achilli; and the action for libel will be tried probably next term.

On Thursday the application in *Achilli v. Newman*, for an enlargement of the rule, and the grant of a commission to examine witnesses abroad, was refused, all the judges, Lord Campbell, Judges Patteson, Wightman, and Coleridge, concurring on the ground that it did not appear on the affidavits of Dr. Newman that he had any grounds for making the assertions which formed the subject of the libel.

We are informed on high authority, that Mr. Donovan the well known professor of Phrenology, now at Oxford delivering lectures on that subject, has dined at the high table with the fellows of Oriel College.

Mr. Sheriff Alison was re-elected to the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow on the 15th instant. There was some talk of Palmerston, but it died away.

It is stated that Mr. Reynolds, who has been for a considerable time assistant-solicitor of the Treasury, will be promoted to be the solicitor, and that Mr. Robert Hitchcock the master of the Irish Exchequer, who has prepared several of the measures of law reform proposed or carried by the present and past Governments, will succeed Mr. Reynolds.

Dr. Nicholas Parker M.D., London, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians, was elected one of the Assistant Physicians to the London Hospital on November 11. Dr. Parker has held, for some years, the appointment of Lecturer on Pathology at the Medical School, and is highly qualified to sustain the character of a scientific physician.

Lord de Blaquiere, whose death was announced last week, it now appears killed himself with a pistol shot. He had long been suffering, and the jury held that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Lord Mackenzie, eldest son of Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, and formerly a Scotch Judge, died at Bellmount on Monday afternoon.

General Marchand, one of the most distinguished generals of the Empire, died on the 12th instant, at his chateau of St. Ismier, near Grenoble, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and suite have left Vienna for Trieste, where a Russian war-steamer was in waiting to convey them to Venice.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel is shortly expected at Vienna, and apartments in the Burg will be prepared for him. "Birds of a feather," &c.

Alexius, an Hungarian artist, has been imprisoned at Peeth, for having executed a bust of the late Count Louis Batthyany. Wishing to leave his native country, he forwarded his luggage to Vienna, where it was opened and the bust discovered. Even a *dead lion* is a terror to living tyrants.

The military commander has forbidden the Protestants of Milan to meet, as heretofore, at the house of Mr. Mylius, for the celebration of their worship. Mr. Mylius is a merchant held in general esteem.

Several arrests have been effected at Padua. Beside the Abbé Nardi, a young man of good family, named de Grandis, has been seized and imprisoned.

Alessandro Calandrelli, one of the defenders of the walls of Rome against the French, has been since his condemnation transferred to the bagnio of Ancona, where he wears the red prison-robe and the chains of the convict. The people crowd to see him as he works in the public places with a hod on his shoulders.

A discovery of a very interesting nature has just taken place in one of the cells of the Castle of St. Angelo, on the wall of which, towards the corner, a rough and nearly effaced indication of Christ on the Cross was brought to light a few days ago. This drawing or painting is thought to be that which Benvenuto Cellini, in his admirable autobiography, mentions having executed with charcoal and brickdust on the wall of his prison, when confined by order of Pope Paul III., in the Castle of St. Angelo, in the year 1539.

The *Courrier de la Gironde* states that a civil engineer of Bordeaux, named De Vigneron, has discovered the perpetual motion. His theory is said to be to find in a mass of water, at rest, and contained within a certain space, a continual force able to replace all other moving powers. The above journal declares that this has been effected, and that the machine invented by M. de Vigneron works admirably. A model of the machine was to be exposed at Bordeaux for three days, previous to the inventor's departure with it for London.

Daily, about noon, writes the *Weiser Zeitung*, the loungers under the "Linden" at Berlin are startled by the extraordinary appearance of a tall, lanky woman, whose thin limbs are wrapped up in a long black robe or coarse cloth. An old crumpled bonnet covers her head which, continually moving, turns restlessly in all directions. Her hollow cheeks are flushed with a morbid coppery glow; one of her eyes is immovable, for it is of glass, but her other eye shines with a feverish brilliancy, and a strange and almost awful smile hovers constantly about her thin lips. This woman moves with an unsteady quick step, and whenever her back mantilla is hung back by the violence of her movements, a small rope of hair with a crucifix at the end is plainly seen to bind her waist. This black, ungainly woman is the quondam authoress, Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn, who has turned

a Catholic, and is now preparing for a pilgrimage to Rome, to crave the Pope's absolution for her literary trespasses.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

A correspondent in Cork, sends the following note on the opening of the session 1851-52.

"If we were to judge by the numerous and highly respectable assemblage lately present at the opening of the third session of this useful Institution, we should be compelled to admit that the Queen's Colleges have lost none of their popularity by the machinations which have been directed against them.

"Surrounded as the President was by the chief ecclesiastical and municipal dignitaries of the city, and supported in the body of the hall by nearly 200 students and a large assembly of the inhabitants of Cork, the whole presented a scene not often witnessed in bygone years in this country.

"The proceedings were commenced at about one o'clock by the President, who declared the names of those students who had obtained Scholarships at the recent examinations in Arts, Law, and Medicine.

"He then called upon each Professor in his turn to give the list of those students who, at the sessional examinations in June last, had obtained prizes and other honours, he then proceeded to call up the gentlemen who had obtained prizes, and to present to them the books which had been awarded to them. After distributing the premiums, the President proceeded to read an address, in which, after congratulating the assembly on the opening of another collegiate year, he proceeded to state that it had given great pleasure to himself and his colleagues to observe the general good tendency of the subjects of the books which the students themselves had selected for their prizes, in most instances the student having chosen some one of the subjects in which he would be engaged during the next year of his studies, and thus using the honours of one year as a step in obtaining distinction in the next.

"He next went on to lament the low ebb to which the standard of education had fallen in the secondary schools, before the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, and stated that this standard had already been raised by the requirements of the entrance course in the three Colleges; but that much yet remained to be done before the middle classes could procure as good a school education for their sons, as is afforded to the children of the peasantry in the National Schools. He concluded by praising the students for the uniform good conduct which they had displayed during the past session, and hoped they would pursue the same good conduct in the session to come."

CRIME AND SUICIDE.

On Saturday evening, at near ten o'clock, Mr. Wood, of Logwood-mill, near Paris-gates, was alarmed by the shriek of a woman from the canal close to his residence. Running to the spot, in company with another man, he pulled out of the water the young woman whose shrieks had aroused him, and was assisted in doing so by a boy who was on the bank, crying for help, before they came up. The woman declared that a man had pushed her into the water, though the boy, who was close by, said he had seen no man at all. She then swooned, and was conveyed to a house, where she was with difficulty recovered. Her name was ascertained to be Mary Hirst, the daughter of a man residing in New-bank, but she herself having for some time been residing and working at Bradford. In addition to her first statement of being pushed into the canal, she also, when recovering from a swoon, had addressed one of the persons about her as "Mr. John," saying he had meant to drown her, and had tried to do it once before. Her subsequent statements, which added to the mystery of this romantic case, were, that "Mr. John" to whom she referred, was a sweetheart, who had come with her from Bradford, and had appointed to meet her again on the canal bank, and that she was walking along the bank, in order to meet him, and that just as she had got a little on the Halifax side of the lock, nearly opposite Logwood-mill, her lover came upon her with his face partially concealed, and shoved her into the canal, and then escaped. Although the lad we have above mentioned was with her at the time, he was a little in advance of her, and although from the first he had declared he had seen no man, the young woman's statement became entitled to grave consideration, owing to the opportunities which the locality afforded for such a deed. To add to the mysteriousness of the case, a letter was delivered to the father of the woman, residing at Halifax, on the following morning, which letter, written professedly by his daughter, seemed to threaten suicide. Yet it was obvious, at a glance, that it had not been written by a woman, a circumstance which seemed to imply a preconcerted attempt to pave the way for a verdict of self-destruction. The inquiries of Mr. Spiers, superintendent of police, have removed this suspicion, as the young woman immediately told him that the letter had been written by a man whom she named, at her dictation, and this proved to be true. The girl then made a full and guarded statement of her story, the gist of which is that she left Bradford on Sunday, with a man named John Feather, whom she had known for some months. They went by previous agreement to Low Moor, whence they proceeded by Pickle-bridge to Halifax. John Feather then left her to go to her father's, and she proceeded on the banks of the canal towards Park-nook, having got to accompany her the boy William Nicholson, who has been already mentioned. She was to meet Feather again in an hour by appointment. She was about to part with the boy, and send him back, when her lover appeared suddenly, with his face covered, and without speaking, seized and threw her into the canal. She described minutely the appearance of the alleged murderer, and seemed very indignant at the supposition of her having

thrown herself into the water. Almost every point of this extraordinary story is invalidated by the testimony of other witnesses.

A respectably attired young man, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, threw himself from Hungerford-bridge on Saturday. Great efforts were made to save him, but ineffectually, chiefly from his own determination to drown himself.

A young woman, named Sarah Turpin, who had been in service as a chambermaid, but lately residing at 5, White Hart-court, Windmill street, Tottenham-court-road, murdered her child, aged three months, on Saturday, and afterwards committed suicide. The child was found by the landlady lying on its left side on the hearth rug, apparently asleep. She approached it with the intention of putting it to bed, and took hold of its hand, which she found was covered with blood. She screamed out, and some persons living next door came to her and were horrified at finding that the child was literally lying in a pool of blood, with its head nearly severed from its body. Nothing was heard of the mother until Monday morning, when the body of a woman, with her throat frightfully cut, discovered in the Serpentine at about half-past 6 in the morning, was identified as that of Sarah Turpin. It is supposed that the woman was unmarried and her age was about twenty-five.

About a fortnight ago a shocking suicide was committed at the Adelphi-hotel, in Liverpool, by an American gentleman named Barnes. He was engaged in the gun and cutlery trade in New York, and had come to this country to make purchases at Sheffield. He was attacked with illness in Liverpool, and on the night of Sunday last, during the temporary absence of a person who had been engaged to watch over him, he cut his throat with a razor. The body has been interred in the Liverpool necropolis, and his money and effects have been transmitted to New York.

W. Netterfield, aged twenty-one, shopman to Mr. Partridge, cheesemonger, Featherstone-street, St. Luke's, who had been in a very depressed state of mind for some time, last Friday morning was found suspended by a skipping rope attached to a staple in the ceiling of the cellar, and life was extinct. An inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict of Temporary Insanity returned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord John Russell has granted £500 to Lieutenant Pim, from the Treasury, towards paying his expenses to Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

The English squadron under Sir W. Parker was at Mahon on the 3rd, and expected to remain there some time.

Mr. William Williams, M.P., for Lambeth, met his constituents at the Horns Tavern, on Monday evening, and delivered a long defence of his conduct as their representative. A resolution, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting with the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. Williams was unanimously adopted. It may be remarked that Mr. Williams explained his connection with the Sunday Trading Bill to be simply that of a barrister who holds a brief and advocates a cause. Mr. Williams did not consider that he was acting other than "ministerially."

An attempt was made in the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, to pass a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrave, for his conduct during the Great Exhibition. Mr. Alderman Wilson moved the resolution. For some moments a second could not be found, when Sir George Carroll performed the feat. Thereupon a great debate arose, in which considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and the accusations current after the famous Visit to Paris were made for the first time officially. The character of the debate was that of a strong objection to the practice adopted by the Lord Mayor, of doing what should be public acts in his private capacity, as a kind of corporation in himself—a private Lord Mayor, in fact. Sir John Musgrave was almost unanimously censured, and it was only by Mr. Alderman Thompson suggesting a compromise that any vote of thanks was carried. Ultimately they agreed to thank him for these extremely equivocal qualifications, in a resolution, of "zeal, ability, and judgment."

The Court of Common Council, on Thursday, passed a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor by the overwhelming majority of 118 to 8. Mr. de Jersey moved an amendment, censuring Sir John Musgrave for visiting the Versailles Waterworks on a Sunday! This drew forth a good deal of strong feeling and liberal sentiment. There were only seven *Agneses* beside Mr. de Jersey, who could not get a seconder.

Under the head of "Public Affairs" will be found an anecdote of a little sharp practice on the part of the *Times* in reference to special advertisements. The *Times* does not confine its unfairness to one party. An esteemed correspondent sends us the following:—

"It may not be known to many persons that the London Unitarians have originated a Society, for the purpose of spreading information respecting their religious tenets throughout the metropolis. Their chief object is to deliver lectures explanatory of their peculiar views, at the various Literary and Scientific Institutions. At present they are proceeding with a Course of six Lectures at the Cadogan Institution, Sloane-street, Chelsea, on Tuesday evenings; and we are positively assured by one of the body that the *Times* has refused to receive an advertisement of the first lecture, by the Reverend Dr. Harrison—"The Doctrine of the Trinity unsupported alike by Reason and Revelation"—on the charge that it is immoral. What next? Will the *Times* refuse to advertise the Wickliffe Club, or the Church Reform Society, because it proposes to abandon the only foundation for the Trinity—the Athanasian Creed?"

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire in reference to the disforesting of Hainault, opened its sittings on Thursday, at Chigwell.

Pursuant to a requisition, the Mayor of Bath has convened a public meeting for the 24th, to consider the propriety of presenting a testimonial to Lord Duncan, for his labours in effecting the repeal of the Window Tax.

It is understood that the conference and meeting of the leading Reformers of Lancashire and Yorkshire has now been fixed for Wednesday, December 3. The object of the gathering is "to consider what steps shall be taken with reference to the declaration of the Prime Minister, that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure of Reform in the next session of Parliament." The conference will commence at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, and in the evening there will be a meeting in the Free Trade-hall.

From Lincoln we have accounts of a characteristic but not unnatural exhibition of intolerance. Mr. Willson the newly elected mayor is a Catholic; and on the day of his election the bells of St. Peter's were silent. At a meeting of the Lincoln Town Council on Saturday the 15th instant, A. Rudgard proposed the abolition of the church of St. Peter's at Arches' committee. For somebody connected with that church, when he sent word for the bells to be rung when Mr. Willson a Catholic was elected mayor, wished them not to be rung. This he thought was rather too bad, the corporation having contributed £3000 from their funds towards the church building. He should oppose any votes of the corporation having reference to that church. The committee was then abolished. The following verses were published in a local paper.

Mute were the bells of St. Peter's tower,

As we shall long remember,

When a Catholic Mayor was placed in the chair,

On the morn of the tenth of November.

But merrily, merrily, rang the bells,

On the eve of the tenth of November,

When the train arrived, and out of it dived,

Our "worthy and gallant" Member.

For the Rector was shocked at the Catholic's creed,

And the terrible errors it teaches;

But was charmed with the life of the Colonel, so rife

With the fruits of the doctrines he preaches.

Since Sunday last the north-eastern portion of the coast has been visited by one continued heavy snow storm. It commenced between two and three o'clock in the morning. The wind blew violently from the north-west, and at some places the terror of the scene was increased by thunder and lightning. Among the disasters resulting from the storm was the total loss of a fine steamship called the *Vesta*, trading between Sunderland and Hamburg, the crew in the life-boat being picked up by the Norfolk steamer. Along the line of Norfolk coast wind and fall of snow were heavy and severe. On Monday morning upwards of 600 wind bound vessels were moored in Bridlington. Higher up the coast, even further northward than the Tyne, the snow fell heavily, and in the vicinity of Fraserburgh, the Edward, of Lynn, supposed to be from Lerwick for Glasgow, was totally wrecked, and every creature on board, it is believed, perished. The *steamers* which arrived in the Thames on Wednesday from the northward, speak of the heavy character of the snow storm. It, however, did not appear to extend further southward than the Norfolk coast, although the wind was piercingly cold.

The *National*, a democratic newspaper, published in Berlin, has been prohibited in the Austrian dominions.

Letters from Trieste of the 7th inst. describe the premature severity of the winter. The communication with Vienna was interrupted. Snow had gathered in large masses between Trieste and Laibach. In Carinthia the rain in the vales and snow on the mountains had combined to fill the rivers and streams, so that bridges are everywhere carried off.

The continued rains—indeed, storms—have caused the Tiber to rise considerably. The river has commenced to outstep its margin, and to enter the lower parts of the city. This unusual duration of the autumnal rains, it is to be feared, may create considerable damage; and a great part of the town may expect inundation, a not unusual occurrence at Rome.

Adelaide Swerte has just created a terrible sensation in the quiet valley of Chamouni. Her lover, an apothecary of the name of Carli, had allowed her access to his drug closet. In consequence of some deep resentment, treacherously dissembled, however, the damsel, having possessed herself of a quantity of fulminating cotton, introduced it into the lining of a neckcloth, with large folds falling over the breast, and presented it to Carli on his going out shooting. She had remarked that when in the enjoyment of his pipe sparks had often fallen on his shirt front. Not returning to the village, search was made in the mountains, where he was found with his neck and skull horribly shattered.

Under date Washington, November 5, it is stated that Mr. Webster had drawn up some important despatches declaring the policy of the United States' Government with regard to the right of search, which is involved in the pretensions of England and France to a right to interrupt American vessels on the high seas, and visit and search them to prevent hostile expeditions from that country to Cuba.

It is also said that Austria has sent a note to the United States' Government, declaring that it will look with concern and regret upon any special recognition of Kossuth by the American Government.

A treaty for the suppression of literary piracy has been actually signed between Great Britain and France, says the Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*. No details respecting this important convention are given; but I learn that it was signed on the 3rd of this month at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this city, by the Marquis of Normanby on the part of England and the Count Turgot on the part of France; and I learn also that the principal points of it are:—1. An absolute pro-

hibition of literary piracy in the two countries. 2. The prohibition in both countries of the importation of pirated works of either from other countries. 3. The same protection to musical compositions, designs, paintings, sculpture, and other artistic productions, as to books. 4. Protection to translations of original works, published in either country, when made by or for the author—also translations of works published in other countries. 5. The assimilation of dramatic productions to books, and the protection of them accordingly.

The committee which was appointed by the House of Commons last session to consider the law of Church rates, separated without agreeing to a report. In the evidence of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, one of the leaders of the English Dissenters, we find the following estimate of the number of Nonconformist chapels in England and Wales, said to be drawn up with great pains to obtain accuracy:—

Denominations.	No. of Chapels.
Wesleyan	4450
Independent	2572
Baptist	1943
Primitive Methodist	1662
Roman Catholic	697
Calvinistic Methodist	778
Bible Christian	416
Society of Friends	330
Wesleyan Methodist Association	322
Methodist New Connection	281
Unitarian	260
Church of Scotland	12
Free Church of Scotland	77
United Presbyterian Church	61
Lady Huntingdon's Connection	30
New Jerusalem Church, Jews, and minor sects	550
Total	14,340

Mr. Horatio Ross, of deer-stalking celebrity, lately had a most successful day's deer-stalking. He made four stalks on the open hill, armed with two double-barrelled rifles, a Purdey and a Lancaster. In the four stalks he got 14 shots, and out of the 14 shots, he killed 13 deer, 11 of them being shot through the heart.

A few days since a fox entered the house of a man named Murphy, near Dangan, where an infant was asleep in a cradle, both parents being out at the time, and seizing the infant by the throat carried it away. An instant pursuit was made, and Reynard was compelled to abandon his seizure, but when found the child was dead. The throat was greatly mangled.

Two Tyne pilots, brothers, of the name of Freeman, during the gale of September 26, while exposed in an open boat in the North Sea, were rescued from death as by a miracle, by the intrepidity and courage of the crew of a French fishing lugger, and after the pilots were given up by their friends and companions for lost, they cast up at Dunkirk, in France, some hundreds of miles from their homes. The Tyne pilots, to acknowledge the bravery and humanity of the French master and his crew, had purchased a massive silver snuffbox, which will be presented to him by Mr. Ingham, Q.C. It bears the following inscription:—Presented by the pilots of South Shields to Captain Blaquid, of the St. Jacques, of Dunkirk, in gratitude for the humane and courageous conduct of him and his crew, in saving, at their own risk, Robert and Francis Freeman, two river pilots, in a storm off the N.E. coast, on the 26th of September, 1851.

The *Elgin Courier* relates a case of chronic hydrocephalus of some interest to students in physiology. A person of the name of James Scott died in Elgin on Friday last, aged forty-one. Scott's father was a glover in Elgin, and was latterly an inmate of the Beid-house, and as the son was never able to do anything for his own support, he was transferred to the poor-roll on his father's death. The size of his head was extraordinary. In height he stood, or rather measured (for he never could walk from his birth), 3 feet 11 inches, while the length of his head and face was 11½ inches, being about one fourth part of its entire length. The girth of the head was 27½ inches. Over the crown of the head, from ear to ear, it measured 15 inches; from the occipital spine to the insertion of nose, 20 inches; the length of face, from insertion of nose to extremity of chin, was 4½ inches.

The blanket or rattle swallowed by the boa constrictor at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's park, was disgorged by the reptile in the night of Saturday the 8th instant, after having been five weeks and one day in the animal's body. The watchman on going his rounds that night saw the animal labouring to get rid of the blanket, a part of which protruded from its mouth, and he assisted it in doing so by taking hold of and pulling the blanket gently, for which act of kindness it was thought that the boa seemed grateful, inasmuch as it offered no opposition, and did not strive to injure him. On examination the blanket was found to be much shrunken in size, and it was divested of the greater portion of the loose wool or hairy filaments composing its surface; it was much saturated with moisture, and in many parts covered by a slimy saliva. Originally the blanket measured about five feet by four; but, like all those used in the reptile house, it had been folded in half and sewn together. There seems to be no doubt that the following circumstance led to the gorging of the blanket:—Every Friday afternoon live rabbits or pigeons are given to the boas, and these are devoured by them or suffered to remain in the cage, according as these reptiles are hungry or otherwise. On the night of the occurrence in question two rabbits had been given to the boa, only one of which was eaten. It is conjectured that when the boa coiled its body and seized the rabbit, it must also have taken hold of a portion of the blanket, which it slavered over, as well as the body of the rabbit, and then swallowed the blanket as a continuity of the rabbit.

A chemist has died in Houndeditch from an "improper use of ether."

As Mr. Thomas Aitken, the station master of the Milton of Campsie, was returning from Glasgow, he leaped from the train while it was yet in motion for the purpose of collecting the passengers' tickets, and fell among the wheels, which passed over both his legs, mangling them frightfully. He died about an hour after the accident.

In 1758, the House of Commons issued a commission to adjust the standard of weight, and under the superintendence of competent officers of the Mint, assisted by some eminent scientific men, the standard was determined, and two Troy pounds, of extreme accuracy, were produced. One of these pound weights was deposited in the House of Commons, and was destroyed in the fire in 1834, and the other, until recently, has been in private hands. This duplicate of the original standard Troy pound has been, since the destruction of its fellow, the weight always appealed to in any commission for the trial of weights. It was this week sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the well-known auctioneers, of Piccadilly, amongst other effects of the late S. Alchorne, Esq., formerly King's assay master. The weight alluded to produced £17, and was understood to have been purchased for the Government. The hydrostatic balance, used for the trial of the standard in 1758, with several boxes of extremely accurate weights, were withdrawn, no bidder appearing for the same. The sale included many curious manuscripts on Mint affairs. Amongst these was Crocker's Register Book of drawings for medals, certified under the hands of various officers of the Mint, and containing thirty autographs of Sir Isaac Newton, sold for £40, and will, with the most interesting of the other manuscripts, find its resting-place in the British Museum. Lot 178, a 2½ piece of George III., dated 1820, and in very fine condition, sold for £31.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd of October, at Ghazepore, near Benares, East Indies, the lady of George Franklin Atkinson, Esq., Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 6th of November, at Thetford, Norfolk, the wife of the Reverend J. R. Major, of King's College, London, of a son.

On the 12th, at Starston Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Reverend Augustus M. Hopper, of a daughter.

On the 13th, at Broome-park, the seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Baronet, the Lady Maria Brodie, of a son.

On the 14th, at Woolwich, the lady of Captain Anderson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 17th, at the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, the wife of the Reverend George Robert Winter, of a son.

On the 17th, at Cumner Vicarage Berks, the Honourable Mrs. Charles F. O. Spencer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd of September, at Hoshapore, in the Punjab, Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Murray Nesmyth, Bart., of Foss, Pockles, to Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq., of the Fourth Bengal Lancers.

On the 1st ultimo, at Bytown, Canada, Reginald Onslow Farmer, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Geraldine, daughter of Captain J. Sidney Farrell, Royal Artillery.

On the 11th instant, at Bampton, Oxon, Cabel Roope, Esq., of Oporto, to Elizabeth Frederick Maria, youngest daughter of Frederick Whitaker, Esq., of Bampton, Oxon.

On the 11th instant, at Iwer, Bucks, Henry Ruderdy, son of the late Colonel Ruderdy, R.E., to Susan Frances, second daughter of the late Reverend Edward Ward.

On the 12th instant, at Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts, the Reverend Herbert Napleton Beaver, vicar of Gringley, to Martha, widow of the late John Dossor, Esq., of Hull.

On the 12th instant, at Puttenham, in Surrey, William Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Huxley, Esq., of Acklam-hall, in the county of York, to Anna Maria Watkin, only child of the Reverend Thomas Watkin Richards, rector of Puttenham.

On the 13th instant, at Dormington, T. C. Turner, Esq., of the Bank of England Branch, Leicester, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Richard Smyth, Esq., of Little.

On the 13th instant, at Ripley, Henry Wormald, Esq., of Sawley-hill, Yorkshire, to Caroline, second daughter of William George Pigou, Esq., formerly of the Queen's Bays.

On the 13th instant, at Ickenham, the Reverend J. S. Hilliard, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, to Georgina H. Hamilton.

On the 18th instant, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Reverend James Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of Christopher Hodgson, Esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, aged seventy, Susanna, relict of Caesar Colclough Duffrey Hale, county of Wexford, Esq., and late Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

On the 8th instant, at Ashley-park, Surrey, of scarlet fever, Alice, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, in her fifth year.

On the 11th instant, at the Vicarage, Tolpuddle, Dorset, of which parish he had been forty-six years the incumbent, the Reverend Thomas Warren, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, in the eighty-third year of his age.

On the 11th instant, at his residence, Dulwich-hill, in his seventy-second year, Matthias Attwood, Esq., late M.P. for Whitehaven, and previously member for Boroughbridge and for Callington.

On the 12th instant, at Beulah-hill, Norwood, Surrey, General the Right Honourable Lord de Blaquiere.

On the 12th instant, at Châteaufort, near Tours, in the fifty-eighth year of her age, Maria, widow of the Honourable and Reverend Thomas Alfred Harris, and daughter of the Very Reverend George Markham, Dean of York.

On the 13th instant, suddenly, at his residence, Catherine-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, William Tindal, for nearly thirty years known to the collectors of books, prints, and coins, as clerk of the sales to Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, Strand, leaving a widow and seven children, six totally unprovided for.

On the 13th instant, at Bath, in the forty-fourth year of his age, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Chillianwallah, on January 13, 1849, Lieutenant-Colonel Paynter, G.B., late commanding her Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot.

On the 14th instant, at Echwalbach, very suddenly, of paralysis of the lungs, the Lady Ward, after a long and painful illness of eleven weeks.

On the 14th instant, in his forty-sixth year, Mr. Ambrose Butt, of the firm of Butt and Jupp, silk throwsters, Mere, Wilts, and Crockett Mills, near Warminster.

On the 14th instant, at Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, George Maule, Esq., solicitor for the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury.

On the 15th instant, in London, the Right Honourable Marjory Dewager Lady Saltoun, aged ninety-two.

On the 18th instant, at Bramshill-house, Sir John Cope, Baronet.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to inquiries we may state that the Office of the Friends of Italy is No. 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

Several letters have been received by our publisher complaining of the non-receipt of papers, or the non-arrival of the *Leader*, until Monday. We have made inquiry, and find that the errors have not arisen in our office. The Country Edition of the *Leader* is published on Friday, and the Town Edition on the Saturday, and Subscribers should be careful to specify which edition they wish to receive. Complaints of irregularity should be made to the particular news-agent supplying the paper, and if any difficulty should occur again it will be set right on application direct to our office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

Postscript.

SATURDAY, November 15.

We print the following letter from the Earl of Harrington to Lord Dudley Stuart for two reasons: first, because it appears in the *Morning Post* (organ of the Foreign-office); and secondly, because Lord Harrington is the second member only of the aristocracy who has noticed M. Kossuth. The letter is an apology for not being able to attend at the festival at Birmingham, on Wednesday last:—

"Elveston Castle, Derby, November 9.

"MY DEAR LORD DUDLEY STUART.—The lawyers are here playing with a title suit, in which I am a sufferer, shaking their hoary locks at each other and at me.

"This will prevent my attending the meeting at Birmingham to do honour to the illustrious Kossuth, which I deeply regret, because it is the proud duty of a British peer to support the oppressed, and to advocate the liberties of men of all sects, colours, and nations. In so doing he should look far into futurity, and endeavour to avoid all measures which lead to dangerous extremes, for the tyranny of a Czar, backed by his disciplined and brave legions, is not more dreadful than a mob of gamins sporting, under a Robespierre, with liberty and the rights of man inscribed on their red banner. Thus, it generally happens that the tyranny of one leads to the tyranny of many, and aggravates men into democracy. These are not popular sentiments; but remember that popularity is a disparagement rather than an honour, unless it is founded on truth and reason.

"Had the Emperor of Austria ruled according to the ancient constitution of Hungary legally formed by the representatives of the people, as he had sworn to do, he would have been firmly enthroned in the hearts of his subjects. Instead of this, he has made the most loyal and valiant people of Hungary, and the friends of liberty all over the world, his most dire enemies.

"It is for these reasons that the people of England, with their great Minister, Lord Palmerston, are devoted to the cause of Hungary and to Kossuth, that mighty spirit of light, who directed the reforms and the victories gained by that renowned people, and who was as great in defeat and in banishment, as he was when he directed the destinies of his country, or as he now is in pleading with matchless eloquence, in a foreign tongue, for the rights of humanity.—Believe me, ever most sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HARRINGTON.

"P.S.—I have this moment received an invitation from the committee, to attend the meeting. I pray you to express to them my cordial thanks and courteous excuses.

"H."

An address to M. Kossuth was, on the motion of Mr. J. F. Maguire, unanimously voted at the last meeting of the Town Council of Cork.

One of the earliest acts of the Kossuth Demonstration committee, after the 3rd instant, was to pass a vote of thanks to the police employed on that day. This has been handsomely acknowledged by Sir Richard Mayne.

The opening of the Submarine Telegraph is an event worthy of 1851. Paris and London are now one city. On Thursday evening, at Dover, a party of gentlemen dined together, and a similar party met at Calais, and during the evening friendly messages were interchanged. During the day guns had been fired on either side by sparks from the other—the first, as Wellington was leaving Dover per train. A Submarine Telegraph linking us to France, and a railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg—these are facts not without significance as heralds of the federation of the peoples and the triumph of liberty.

The Commissioners of Police discharged on Wednesday the additional men taken on in April last.

We understand that the Very Reverend Dr. Newman has been unanimously elected to the office of President of the Irish Catholic University.—*Morning Chronicle*.

On Thursday the omnibuses on the Oxford-street line belonging to the London Conveyance and Paddington

Association Companies, which have since the reduction of the fares carried passengers to and from the Marble Arch and Hatton-garden for 3d., were posted with bills announcing the reduction of the fare for the whole of this distance to 2d. The whole of the omnibuses on the New-road line from Paddington to the City have reduced the fare from and to three several points of the journey to the City on this long-established and important line of road.

Certain Chartists at Brighton have come to a vote condemning the conduct of the Committee who managed the demonstration at Copenhagen-fields, in reference to Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

Lord de Blaquiere expired on the 10th instant, at Beulah-hill, near Norwood, Surrey, aged seventy-three. The deceased nobleman, William de Blaquiere in the peerage of Ireland, succeeded his brother in the title, in 1844, having been previously known as General de Blaquiere. The deceased entered the service as Ensign, in the August of 1791. In 1813 he became Major-General; in 1825 Lieutenant-General; in 1841 full General. During his career, the noble lord saw some rough service. He took part in affairs in America and in the West Indies. In 1811 the deceased married the daughter of the first Marquis of Townshend, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son, John, born in 1812, a Captain in the Third West India Foot, who succeeds to the title and estates, which latter are situate in the counties of Westmeath and Londonderry. This gentleman very recently purchased the celebrated American yacht. This family is descended from John de Blaquiere, a native of France, who settled in London on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His son became chief secretary for Ireland in 1772, and received his peerage shortly before the Union.

Beaten by only seven, the new French Ministry may be considered really victorious. There is no new fact to add to that significant despatch, by "Submarine Telegraph," which is elsewhere. Of course, our readers know that the main support of M. Bonaparte's Ministry comes from the Left. Emile de Girardin has prevailed; and although Michel (de Bourges) does not spare Louis Napoleon, his speech frankly supported the ministerial project.

Hence we have the *Daily News* saying this morning that "the great object must come to be the consolidation of the republic;" the *Times* questioning whether "the law is worth so dangerous a contest, and suggesting a 'compromise';" the *Chronicle* announcing that "the Law of the 31st of May is stricken to death;" and the *Post* opining that the "possibilities of a peaceful solution" are now "decidedly" greater.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 9th says that the re-election of Louis Napoleon is supported by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, who are at the same time endeavouring to persuade the Prince de Joinville to withdraw from his candidature.

"Leopold Frederick, by God's grace, high and mighty reigning Duke of Anhalt, Duke Gothen, Duke of Saxony, Eugern, and Westphalia, Count of Askania, and Lord of Zerbst, Bernberg, and Grobzig," has just issued a proclamation abolishing on his sole high and mighty authority the constitution of the duchies over which he is so grand a potentate. The population of these duchies is about the same as that of Cologne—under 100,000 souls. Yet "Leopold," &c., comes forward as the organ of the Dead Diet of Frankfort, which persists in believing itself alive.

The *Venice Gazette* states that Eugene Curii, of Venice, convicted of having purchased a share in Mazzini's loan, without having declared the fact to the authorities, was sentenced to death for high treason. Angelo Giacomelli, of Treviso, having received an anonymous letter from Turin, containing a plan for appointing a committee for effecting a general revolution, which letter he destroyed without communicating it to the authorities, was condemned to imprisonment for ten years. Field-Marshal Radetzky "had been pleased" to commute the sentence of Curii to eight, and that of Giacomelli to five years' imprisonment.

The Milan official *Gazette*, of the 8th instant, announces that Giovanni Grioli, an ecclesiastic attached to the parish church of Ceresse, having been legally convicted of seducing Austrian soldiers from their allegiance by means of persuasion and bribery, and of having in his possession 18 copies of a revolutionary pamphlet, dated last December, and tending to overthrow the Government of the Emperor of Austria in Italy, was sentenced to death, and executed on the 4th instant.

These are not the only, nor even the least, atrocities of Radetzky. A young bookseller of Como, named Louis Dottesio, was executed at Venice on the 11th of October, for being in communication with an official printer in Switzerland. The *Progresso* declares, that there was the best evidence that Dottesio was even innocent of this crime.

It is stated that General Cavaignac is about to be married to Mademoiselle Odier, the daughter of the banker of that name. The lady has, it is said, a wedding portion of one million of francs.

The Court of Appeal of Nismes has just tried Rose Tamisier anew, declared her guilty, and condemned her six months' imprisonment, 500*fr.* fine, and the costs.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE SITUATION.

PUBLIC opinion,—and a public opinion of the right sort, meaning what it says,—is proving too strong for counter-influences. The Government, in the person of Lord Palmerston, is obliged to profess gratification at being backed by the people,—backed by the people which is pushing it on in a manner unknown to recent statesmanship. The *Times*, which has taken the lead in attacking Kossuth after a fashion that must have encouraged the hearts of Austrian stockjobbers and financiers, is compelled to come forth with a denunciation of the military coercion that Austria has introduced into its operations of the money market.

It is not at all too soon to correct the erroneous and dangerous impression which the attitude of our official people and the Leading Journal was calculated to create. We have already pointed out the effect of President Bonaparte's Message on the relations of England and America:—

"Our relations with Spain," says the President, "are satisfactory, and give us cause to hope for a speedy and definitive regulation of the dispute respecting the frontier of the Pyrenees."

"We have eagerly seized the opportunity to furnish Spain with a proof of the sincerity of our relations, by joining England in offering the Cabinet of Madrid the assistance of our naval forces to repulse the late audacious attack against Cuba. Besides, our Minister at Washington has been instructed amicably to support the reclamations of the Court of Madrid, and the justice of these reclamations has been most loyally recognized by the Federal Government."

We learn on authority, which we know to be worthy of perfect trust, that, probably for his own purposes, Louis Napoleon has exaggerated the effect of Lord Palmerston's communication. It is possible that Lord Palmerston may have written an indiscreet letter; we are not in a position to deny that he has done so; but we are inclined to believe that he did not take up a position so irretrievable as the Prince President, for his own purposes no doubt, would have his Austrian and Russian patrons believe. We are glad to retain this conviction; because our apprehension that the President's Message would provoke a feeling of indignation and rage in the United States is confirmed by those whose judgment must be received as the highest possible authority. The impulsive Republicans will be all ablaze against "France" and "England." Luckily, however, the Message will be accompanied across the Atlantic, or speedily followed, by an explanation of the purpose which is understood to have actuated the French protégé of Russia.

We have previously explained that the French President was expected to make this demonstration against the United States on Cuban ground, as a means of driving England into hostility with the American Republic. Independently of questions concerning the sovereign possession of Cuba, the mere fact of placing a fleet off the shores of that island would be regarded by the United States, whatever its real purpose might be, as a proceeding directed against the commerce of the Mississippi. Whatever might be the opinion in Washington as to the propriety of retaining Cuba to Spain, or otherwise, but one opinion would animate the people of the United States as to the utter impossibility of suffering an European fleet to maintain that position. Whatever might be the political relations of the powers sending out that fleet, the People of the Union would move, as one man, to drive it off. The Americans of all parties at present, we are convinced, would be very much chagrined at acting against England. Against official "France" they have no objection to act; indeed, they would be tempted by the belief, that the destruction of the French fleet would be a holiday pastime to the powerful navy of the Young Republic. "France,"

therefore, is to be victimized, in order that the United States may be drawn out against the interest of the real People of France and the People of Europe—in order that "England" may be placed, against the interest of its own People, in antagonism to the United States—in order that Russia and Prussia may pursue their machinations undisturbed by the power of the French people, of the English nation, or the American Republic: that is the bare-faced scheme!

We have no fear, however, that the people of America, or of England, will be baffled in their desires for acting together in the great movement of Peoples against official intrigues and despots. The bankrupt scheme of despotism at Vienna has become so gross a swindle, that the organ for opposing Kossuth has been obliged to join as heartily as we have done in exposing the rottenness, the dishonesty, and the desperate footpad audacity of Austrian Finance. The English Foreign Minister is obliged to confess that the English people is arraying itself with a new interest, a new force, a new and imperious determination against despotic machinations. The manner in which the English People has received the suggestion, that the American Republic should take its position in the defence of European liberty, side by side with the English nation, that their banners should be hoisted together, and their sons fight shoulder to shoulder, cannot be misunderstood by our brethren across the Atlantic; they will not suffer the intrigues of miserable diplomats and money-jobbers to divert them from so glorious an enterprise, and they cannot fail to share the pride which Englishmen felt when the Honourable Robert John Walker proclaimed the desire of his countrymen.

It is now more than five years since that gentleman, then Secretary of the Treasury, was invited to attend the Independence Dinner at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and that, being unable to attend, he sent the following toast:—"The world—it will be United States, with one commerce, one language, one confederacy." At that time the people of America were scarcely more prepared for so vast and exalted an idea than the people of our own country five months ago. But events have proceeded with a gigantic rapidity which has baffled the calculations of the most sanguine. Being assailed for his far forward aspiration, Mr. Walker vindicated it, by showing how much the abolition of Custom-houses would save in expenditure, in interruptions of trade, and international estrangements. Kossuth has explained to the English people, how much free trade depends upon "the solidarity of the Peoples"—upon that rare alliance of the Peoples which consists in the common maintenance of a common liberty. For the glorious sentiment enunciated by Robert John Walker in 1846 the American People is now prepared; and if any doubts have lurked in the breasts of her keen-sighted sons, they must be dispelled by the prospect of that vast international alliance which is now opened by the lucid and eloquent explanations conveyed to them with the presence, the voice, the outspoken intellect of Kossuth. He has pledged himself to carry to the United States that message of union among the Peoples which he has so potently enunciated in this country. That he has the power to fulfil his pledge we all know. There can be no doubt that, with the generous and bold intellects of America, the congenial power of a Kossuth, the congenial generosity of a Walker, will exercise a far greater sway than the paltry intrigues and pitiful manoeuvres of Russia and Austria, acting through their wretched tool, the pageant President at Paris. Many months will not elapse before the French people will have it in their power to show that the nominee of Russia and Austria is no real representative of France. Many weeks, many days we believe, cannot elapse before Lord Palmerston shall have taken effectual steps to mark his severance from the miserable conspiracy that now, through some indiscreet use of his pen, claims him for an accomplice. The Peoples of Italy, Hungary, England, and the United States, are determined to be allied; the disposition to join in that noble and magnificent alliance cannot but exist in the Peoples of France, Germany, and Bohemia, to say nothing of other nations whose sympathy is well known. We need not allude specifically to other countries besides Spain and Portugal. This disposition is too gigantic in its extension and too powerful in its spirit to be baffled or suppressed by the official few, wherever they may lodge, or however they may conspire. We may leave the spokesmanship of this alliance with perfect confidence to men like Robert John Walker, Mazzini, and Kossuth.

THE "TIMES."

"No popular influence can permanently establish a fallacy, nor can any popular influence be long preserved by any organ of opinion in which fallacies are often mistaken for truths." We are glad to see the *Times* printing that sentiment. It occurs in an article with which the journal endeavours to meet the charge that it derives its opinions "from the corrupting influence of foreign powers, rather than from the impartial exercise of a disinterested judgment." The writer claims a high, but not too high, position for the Press.

"There is nothing in which the social welfare of this country is more intimately concerned than in the character and position of the press. Not only are political parties dissolved, and political traditions obliterated, but even the 'liberal professions' of former days are breaking up around us, and it is impossible to conjecture who in ten years' time may be barristers or soldiers, consuls or diplomats, electors or representatives, statesmen or ministers. There is but one power on the increase in the country, and that is the power of public opinion. There is but one profession which will certainly be stronger in 1860 than in 1851, and that is the profession of a journalist. Every year a larger and larger portion of the population becomes aware of that peculiar knowledge which is practically power, and every year the distributors of that knowledge must grow both in influence and esteem.

"Already the journals of this country discuss public measures with a talent which is borrowed (and often but imperfectly) for more solemn deliberations, and the duties of a Minister are considerably relieved by the luminous exposition which every question receives before it is formally submitted to legislative decision. The Government of the British empire is influenced in a most material degree by the metropolitan press. This may or may not be an advantage; but it is certainly not meant for a boast, and it is most incontestably a fact. In proportion, therefore, as our powers and responsibilities increase it is of the greatest importance that our professional reputation should be maintained. The administration of such authority should be above suspicion no less than reproach, and it would be an act of inconceivable folly to utter in the heats of professional rivalry such scandals as must do more harm to the general recoil than they could ever produce in the particular assault."

"A high strain the *Times* appeals to the esprit de corps among journalists, warning them not to indulge in reciprocal calumnies which can but lower their own profession. And, returning good for evil it denies for the whole craft the accusation made against itself. 'Transactions like those insinuated,' it says, 'have no place whatever in the dealings of the metropolitan press.' It adds, 'We make no distinction in this respect between high and low great or small, Conservative or Liberal.' This is a style of bearing worthy of a leading journal.

We would however remark, that elevated and, we believe, true as this defence may be, it does not specifically meet the charge which public opinion raises against the *Times*. The idea generally entertained is not expressed by the insinuation that these opinions "are actually shaped by the bribes of foreign purchasers," and we agree that that insinuation "is as preposterous as to attribute to a like agency the decisions of a Minister of the Crown." But there are influences different from direct purchase yet not less efficacious—influences which Mr. Copock and the managers of the Treasury or other public departments—influences which Mr. Edwards and Mr. Blagg might explain. We do not mean to insinuate that these are the influences under which the *Times* is actuated, we only mention them to show that you may obtain service without that distinct passing of the quid pro quo which is generally understood by the word "purchase." And he public observes with especial jealousy, not the insinuations, but the open assertions, the unrefuted assertions, that persons connected with the *Times* acting as its accredited reporters, have been the appointed servants of Foreign Governments, respecting whose proceedings the *Times* professed to give impartial reports.

"Amongst the Austrian correspondents, from whom its chief information was and is derived, must be numbered a certain Piazzi, clerk in the office of the secret Austrian police; a certain Felsenthal connected with the Detective Criminal Police of Vienna; and a Hungarian Jew, named Lauterbach, who graduated in the office of Dr. Back, the actual Minister, the violent demagogue of 1848, who sold his party to become the thorough-going tool of the Imperial Cabinet.

"One of these persons began in the *Times* a series of letters on Hungary, of which the publication ceased as soon as the authorship was discovered; another,

if the writer remembers rightly, was subsequently attached to the Austrian legation."—Kossuth and the *Times*, by the Author of *Revelations of Russia*.

The public couples these statements that the correspondents of the *Times* are the servants of Metternich and the protégés of Haynau, with the fact, that a gentleman recently attached to the Neapolitan Legation at Florence, and subsequently at Paris, is the son of that correspondent whose reports from Italy have been so manifestly warped in favour of "the best of Kings." The work of Mr. Pridham, disclosing the alterations made in his communications, is another direct charge which the Leading Journal has not met. Supposing the journal itself were elevated above the slightest suspicion of being prejudiced or corrupt, the open and unrefuted statements respecting the channels through which its information is derived, information, we presume, upon which its own opinions are shaped, cannot fail to throw the greatest discredit on the nature both of its judgment and of its narration of facts.

But this by no means exhausts the accusation brought against the Leading Journal. The body of the charge is this, and we say in all sincerity that we state it, not as an incrimination which we believe, for we have not met the slightest proof of its truth, but as a very general rumour which invites denial. A member, it is said, of that cosmopolitan house which deals most largely in financial operations, has recently acquired either a proprietary influence, or one not less powerful, over the Leading Journal; the same financier having a very large stake in Austrian Stock. Much doubt is thrown upon this story by the existence of another more generally credited rumour, that the same gentleman has a proprietary interest in a rival newspaper. But by many the story is accepted as a probable solution of the perplexing question, why the *Times* should give a description of Kossuth's welcome in this country so totally at variance from the event as it is passing before the eyes of the whole public?

Let us say again, that we believe this rumour as little as any of the others. And since we have penned these words of disbelief, has appeared that remarkable denunciation of Austrian finance, which will do much to retrieve the *Times* in the opinion of the public. The *Times*, however, is a mystery as impenetrable as Demogorgon, and for the solution of the enigma we are driven to conjecture. Our conjecture, then, is this. The persons most eminent in the property and management of the Leading Journal are high-minded men, animated by no small motives, influenced by none of the ordinary and more paltry temptations. They are conscious, unduly conscious we believe, of the gigantic success which has hitherto attended the career of their journal, and are themselves animated by a political view shared by no great number of people in the world of politics. From the past experience of the degree in which their journal has been able to shape what was, by an hyperbole, called "public opinion" during the stagnant, neutral, and passive condition of politics, they have conceived an undue estimate as to the power which it might exercise in times of more active and positive politics. They even went so far as to suppose that they could bend facts to accord with their description, could force Kossuth into waiving or losing the influence which he possesses by his character and position, could oblige the English people to submit to a moral curfew, and remain at home, withholding a welcome from the Hungarian in order to make good the asseverations of Printing-house-square. That the journal was perfectly independent in that course we are inclined to believe. That it was proportionately just we totally deny. That it preferred the triumph of its own preconceived ideas to the simple truth of fact and event was manifest to the whole world. In the effort to twist events themselves into a course as if England had originally thought according to the wishes of the *Times*, the journal was guilty of sacrificing truth to motives which approximate very closely to personal arrogance. The result has proved how impotent even the resources of Printing-house-square are to stem the tide of facts, or of genuine public opinion. In courting a failure so discredit to its own more than European reputation, the *Times* dealt a greater blow at journalism than the calumnies which it invited by throwing itself open to them. We agree that the discrediting of the Leading Journal of England is a discredit to journalism at large; and we invite our vast contemporary to reconsider his position, in order that he may make it once more accord with the actual

state of England, with the course of events, with obvious facts, and with popular truth. Certain articles, notably those of Tuesday and Wednesday, look like signs of reformation: we hope that the sequel will prove them to be so.

OUR COSTLY COMMERCIAL SYSTEM.

"WHAT an absurd set of old-fashioned people those Germans must be!" exclaims a political economist of the High and Dry School. "Here has the Town Council of Dresden actually passed a resolution that no new licence shall be granted to any bookseller in that city, so long as the population remains without increase." Unquestionably the Dresden resolution is an outrageous offence against all our English notions of carrying on business. But is it really any worse than our helterskelter, devil-take-the-hindmost, buccaneering system? The Population Returns show that in almost every branch of retail trade there are five or six times too many persons trying to obtain a living, and, as a necessary result, we all know that four fifths of them are continually on the road to ruin, trying every desperate stratagem to postpone the inevitable crisis. Lose or win, however, the community is forced to maintain them all in some shape or other. One form of the tax is in the shape of an increased per centage on the greater part of goods sold by retail, another in the losses sustained by fraudulent trading. The latter item alone has been estimated by the Bankruptcy Committee, appointed by the merchants and traders of the city of London, a few years ago, at no less than £50,000,000 a year! "This sum," they add, "is mainly lost, spent, or squandered, by the careless, improvident, and reckless tradesman, and is all repaid to the merchants and manufacturers, who first bear the loss, by the consumer," in other words the community at large, whose annual tax on account of fraudulent trading is nearly equal to the whole taxation of the United Kingdom.

THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

In the exasperations of the Majority and the Executive, the Republican Minority in the Assembly have all to gain and nothing to lose. Their position is simply one of strict neutrality and patient vigilance. It is neither their fault nor their misfortune if the liberticide Reaction and the hitherto complaisant President fall out, even to the verge of reciprocal extinction. The Minority—representing the masses disfranchised by a law of retaliation; the Constitution violated in spirit and perverted in the letter; the fruits of the Revolution, nay, of three Revolutions, arrested in their growth; and the inalienable inheritance of a thrice-won struggle effaced by the man of the People's trustful choice, representing the sole remaining principle of government, by right and fact, supreme in France; the sole principle of union; the sole name (never breathed by official lips, nor pronounced in official documents, nor recognized in princely ante-chambers, but) finding an echo in the great popular heart and will; representing the honour of France outraged by fratricidal expeditions and by undisguised subserviences; representing, in a word, not '48 only, but '52: the Republican Minority, we say, waxes stronger as the factions wane into insignificance and contempt. Calm and confident; resolved in discipline as in hope and purpose; closing its ranks, rejecting treacherous offers, unseduced by pretended concessions and impossible alliances, it is at this moment as this winter of '51 darkens in (even as the night that precedes a glorious dawn), the arbiter of the "situation," with whose dispositions all parties must finally reckon, and to whose decisions all must in the last resort appeal.

For three years, so long as M. L. N. Bonaparte and the Majority were one in the touching unanimity of reaction, no insult that the tyranny of the strongest could invent was spared to the Minority; even their voice from the National Tribune was drowned by clamours, and the President of the Assembly himself has often flippantly encouraged the violence of the Right like a hired jester in a Triumph, when he should have been the dignified preserver of impartial order in Debate and the protector of the weaker party. Eloquence and mastery, it is true, have not been wanting to unmask and denounce the Counter-revolution, but the career of the Reaction has never paused. The Republic has been permitted to drag on a nominal existence, whilst each faction was preparing

to dispose of France to one or other of the Pretenders.

Have not even the more "liberal" guides of public opinion in this country treated the existing form of Government in France as a mere revolutionary accident, a passive and provisional fact, a convenient interim of repose, a *corpus vile* on which the Royal Absentees might experimentalize at pleasure? Perhaps M. L. N. Bonaparte might be the housewarmer for one or other of the more or less legitimate families; or Changarnier (our invader forsooth!) a military dictator *en attendant*.

What has become of all these schemes, and plots, and arrangements? Louis Napoleon is divorced irrevocably from the Reaction; but he is not adopted by the Republic. He is not forgiven by the People. Their experience is complete. In rejecting the proposition of the Questors, the Republican minority have, we think, acted with a wise and patriotic discretion. They have nothing to fear from the popularity of the President, but all from the usurpation of the Royalist majority. The constitution, supreme law of laws, protects each of the two powers of the state within its proper limits; and to either the morrow of a coup d'état would be annihilation. We agree with *La Presse* that M. L. N. Bonaparte, far from being a danger henceforth, is "a guarantee to the Minority, because he is a complication to the Majority." His own career of unaccomplished perjury is a lesson to the People which, when May arrives, they will know how to improve. For the next year belongs neither to Burgraves, nor to Pretenders, but to the Nation.

KOSSUTH AND SOCIALISM.

THE fact that we have been cited as claiming Kosuth for the Socialist ranks obliges us to deal sooner than we had intended with his disclaimer of Socialism. We see by our contemporary the *Examiner* that we were represented as making that claim by some gentleman who spoke at Huddersfield. Now Kosuth's disclaimer was the first form in which we ascertained his opinions on the subject at all. We saw in it nothing but the endeavour of a politician who is sometimes over-inclined to shape himself to the humour of his company, and we attached no great importance to it, because the general extension of liberty which his labours are so rapidly promoting, would be more favourable to a popular truth than an obiter dictum uttered without reasons, and with some indication that he did not understand the subject.

Such we believe to be the fact. We incline to imagine, from the terms in which he has spoken occasionally, that Kosuth has "crammed" on the subject, by scampering through some of the French writers on Socialism. The readiness with which he catches up one or two of the blundering commonplaces levelled at the doctrine, proves how little he has penetrated to the substance of it. He speaks of it as "tending to abolish some one of the elements of social life," and "to violate the sacred rites of human individuality"; the slavery which now oppresses individuality being the very evil which Socialists desire to abolish! One reason for his disclaimer is very remarkable. Hungary, he says, "has nothing to do" with that doctrine so debated in Manchester, and so disliked by some of the gentlemen who first got round the Hungarian on his arrival in this country. Hungary has nothing to do with that doctrine, "because she does not want it," since the majority of her sons are already in possession of land, and the rest will be so when he recovers his Government. In other words, Hungary needs not meddle with the doctrine, because the people of Hungary have, or may have, the substance. Let the substance be equally given to the people of England, and they will as little trouble their heads about the doctrine.

He objects to Socialism, because he says he cannot define its principle as he can define liberty. All nations, he says, can unite in the defence of liberty, which he can define, and he does give a capital definition. Liberty, he says, is the faculty to do that which you conserve to yourself when you grant the same faculty to all other men. But this definition of liberty has not been current until it was minted in the active brain of Kosuth; and in the application of liberty, in the systems for developing liberty, republican, constitutional, democratic, oligarchical, he would find as many varieties as he has done in the systems of Socialists. The principle of Socialism is not less simple and distinct than that of liberty. It may be thus stated, as we have often stated it already. Adam Smith pointed out the great economy of productive industry from what

he called division of labour. Edward Gibbon Wakefield has pointed out that, in order to such economical division of employments, it is necessary to have a combination of labour. To this revision of the original statement we have added a third term. In order to obtain the full economy of productive industry it is necessary that labour should be combined in order to the division of employments, and that the division of employments should be devised and prosecuted in concert. That is the principle of Socialism—concert in the division of employments; a principle already acted upon by numbers, who are as surprised to hear that they are Socialists as M. Jourdain was to hear that he had been talking prose. Now Kosuth's influence, gigantic as it is, cannot shake the force of that principle, sound in itself and daily better understood. On the contrary the enormous extension of popular liberty which must follow his efforts, will contribute, as the revolution of 1848 did, to clear the field for the extension also of that peace-making, wealth-making idea.

PROGRESS OF ASSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE THE DESTRUCTION OF PAUPERISM.

THE average deaths in England in one year from diseases of the respiratory organs are 91,000; from diseases of the nervous system, 50,000; of the digestive organs, 21,000; sudden death, 3000; violent death, 11,400; old age, 35,500. The latter is seen to be the lot of comparatively few. If many fall in the morning, more die as they wane from the meridian of life. Notwithstanding this uncertain and early mortality, men pass their days in continual exertion for that which they might readily and surely provide. They do not, like the gambler, "make up their book" that they may "hedge" and render themselves safe. They set their whole hopes on the hazard of a die. If they live long, they may, indeed, hope to bring their vessel home laden with store; but with no certain tenure of existence from one day to another, men act with life and death as they would not act in any simple and every-day mercantile transaction.

Assurance provides that with certainty, which trade and speculation may attain. But more than this, it secures the end at once. A man cannot quarrel with length of days, and it is only the long liver that has any valid ground of complaint against the Assurance Company. Had he been able to purchase this length of existence, he would gladly have paid a hundred times the money for such an investment. Those who are interested in the promulgation of the system of Life Assurance, have been trying every means to induce the public to adopt it. Each Association attains a considerable success. The principle must, therefore, have been lately much extended. They now appear desirous of going from the centre to the circumference.

The aristocracy and the more reflective of the middle classes are those who have been hitherto benefited by Life Assurance. The Industrial Community is now appealed to. There is a great field here. Benefit and Friendly Societies are in a sad condition throughout the country. The management of very many has been entrusted to men unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. Many of those which have been conscientiously conducted, appear to have been established on false data. The practice does not coincide with the theory. In all parts of the country, either by misapprehension, mismanagement, or unrighteous manipulation with the funds, Friendly and Benefit Clubs and Societies are falling through. The Savings' Banks, which were devised for the benefit of the Industrial Classes, are found rather to have been taken advantage of by the class immediately above them. Late events which show that no one is responsible for the deposits, have shaken the faith of those comparatively few among the working classes who had entrusted them with their savings. We have not room to refer to the other modes of investment which have been offered to the working classes; but it is evident that the majority of them are merely set on foot by mercenaries and adventurers, gaining an easy prey among those who, understanding little of statistics and the "rigs o' the market," are readily deluded by plausible pretences.

The extension of the principles of Life Assurance to the Industrial classes is a necessary consequence of the existing state of things. And when it is considered that among the middle and upper classes but two hundred thousand persons have assured their lives, while two millions of the working classes are enrolled as members of Friendly and Benefit Societies, it will readily be seen what a

tendency there is in the popular mind to provisional investment.

The "National Provincial Life Assurance Society," in addition to the general business of assurance, has opened an "Industrial Branch," peculiarly adapted to the wants of the working classes, whom we trust to see taking advantage of the new, safe, and profitable field opened to them. Where it may be desirable or convenient for the working man to pay his premiums quarterly, half-yearly, or annually, he may assure under the general tables. But where, as is more frequently the case, he finds it inconvenient to pay so large a sum at once, the Society proposes to take the premiums monthly on the following terms:—

Age next Birthday.	£20.	£30.	£40.	£50.
30	0s. 10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.	2s. 0d.
50	1s. 7d.	2s. 3d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.

Thus, for the trifling sum of 10d. per month, a man may secure £20 to his wife and family on his death, though that event were to happen a moment after his first 10d. was paid.

There is another table, whereby a man may for the same sum secure £20, on arriving at a certain age; or in the event of death the £20 would be paid to his family.

One of the reasons most frequently urged against the adoption of assurance, is the fear of not being able to pay up the premiums. The association has effectually met this objection. An assurer, in such case, will be allowed, as often as the value of the policy will admit, to charge the amount thereof on his policy; or if wholly unable to continue the policy, the sums already paid will not be forfeited, but another policy of the value of the total sums already paid is to be granted, which will be payable on the death of the assured without any further premiums. A man, therefore, who had paid £50 in a term of years, finding himself unable to continue the premiums, would receive a policy for £50, payable at his death.

There is, therefore, now no excuse for any one to leave his wife and children a burden upon society or upon the cold and forced charity of connection. Among the poor, each man has sufficient to do to maintain his own, without any encroachment on slender earnings from the relics of those who should have provided for their progeny.

The general adoption of Industrial Life Assurance would work a perfect reformation in Society. Few need die in pauperism. Few pass through life without the power, at some time, of assuring under circumstances as favourable as those we have pointed out. What a change would take place in the ranks of the artisan, were the life of each of every family assured for only £20! How useful would this £20 be to a widow and children who now, when death comes upon the working bee, are left destitute! There is scarcely a man who is in the possession of 25s. a week, who could do by means of Assurance raise his descendants entirely above the rank he now occupies, and moreover, provide an education fitting them for their new position.

Suppose a man to assure his own life and that of his wife for £100 each, which he pay at thirty years of age for about 1s. 6d. a week. He may, then, for a similar amount, endow four children with a sum to be received on their severally attaining the age of seven years, for their education, and a further sum on their severally arriving at the age of fourteen years, to provide in apprenticeship premium. Should they die before attaining these ages, two-thirds of the premium will be returned. On the death of husband or wife, £100 would be paid by the Assurance Association. Should it be the form, £50 might be required for expenses and provision; but if the latter, the £100 might be sunk in an annuity for two purposes:—£50 in further endowing the children on their attaining the age of twenty-one years, to secure their advancement in life; the remaining £50 to be employed in the purchase of an annuity which would, supposing the life to be at forty, yield £3. 5s. 3d. annually; sufficient to assure the remaining life for £150. At the death, then, of the remaining parent, there would be £250 to be received by the four children. But as they are all educated and endowed, £50 might be used for expenses and the £200 sunk in an annuity to assure their lives. This would produce £11 annually: premiums sufficient to assure each of the lives, supposing them to be at twenty years of age, for about £250, which would realize £1000 to the grandchildren.

The result would be far more startling if we had assumed only one child as the fruit of the union; but we wish rather to show what would be the

general result of saving a few shillings a week for the adoption of the Life Assurance principle. It may be objected that the good is too prospective. But it should be remembered that the calculation may be stayed at any point. The advantage to employers, were Life Assurance generally adopted by the industrial classes, we shall refer to in a future article.

CHIVALRY IN COTTON.

As amusing account of the fervour among the "Men of Manchester," not the People but the "Men," is sent to us in a private letter, apropos of the late Kossuth demonstration. Our highly intelligent correspondent informs us that Kossuth "had nearly driven the people mad." "One sober and substantial merchant," continues the letter writer, "told me, that to hear Kossuth was to become intoxicated—adding almost ruefully, 'he carried us away in spite of our better judgment. We don't want a war, and that is what he will lead to.' No individual ever moved the people of Manchester to such a pitch before. It was like a national event. I wish you could have been here to see the steady-going, business like men of Manchester losing nearly a whole day, and that a market day, for the sake of a man who was entirely unconnected with their material interests."

With all due deference to our enthusiastic correspondent, Kossuth is not entirely "unconnected with the material interests" of the Free-trade men of Manchester. But this "intoxication" is a good sign. Courage, O England; there is Chivalry in Cotton yet!

A COPY OF SHAKSPEARE FOR KOSSUTH.

HEARTILY approving of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's happy suggestion, that a copy of Shakspeare, handsomely bound, and placed in a suitable casket, should be presented to Kossuth, paid for by a penny subscription set on foot for that purpose, we shall be glad to receive subscriptions at our office.

THE TIMES "AT HOME."

MR. THORNTON HUNT has lately been lecturing on the topics of the week on a Sunday evening; and, in order that this should be as widely known as possible, an advertisement was forwarded to the *Times*. It was duly received by the clerk, paid for, and inserted? Not exactly—returned underlined as follows:—

THORNTON HUNT'S LECTURE, To-morrow.

—MR. THORNTON HUNT'S Second LECTURE on the Week will be delivered To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, in the Great Lecture Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, 47, Leicester-square, at 7 o'clock precisely. It will be a complete summary of the EVILS, Achievements, Spirit and Progress of the Week. Admission—to the front seats, 1s.; to the working classes, 3d. The second lecture of the series.

Rejected.

Thus we find that the *Times* excludes an advertisement, because a gentleman is named "Thornton Hunt," because the words "to-morrow (Sunday) evening," occur in the sentence; and because the advertisers impudently use the terrible words "Spirit and Progress." This was carrying matters a little too far in the way of personal obstruction. But the *Times* did not stop here. The message accompanying the above fac-simile was that Mr. Hunt "might put it in his own paper"; the fact being that Mr. Hunt's lectures have no connection with "the paper" at all.

A few days afterwards the *Times* wrote an eloquent leader to uphold the dignity of journalism!

MILITARY COSTUME.

THE letter of "Justitia," in the *Times* of Thursday, on the transformation of dragoons "from Plungers into Lights," and the expenses and inconvenience entailed upon officers by these changes, bespeak a real grievance. It may be a jest to civilians, a matter of high indifference to the Horse Guards; but the facts set forth in this gentleman's letter deserve attention. He tells us that the change from "Heavy to Light" is often anything but what the words indicate: the lightness of the "Lights" is a heavy lightness, a serious vanity:—

"I believe it would be found, if the equipments of a Light and a heavy dragoon were put into the balance, in spite of the contradiction the light would be found the heavier of the two. Again, the light cavalry are encumbered with that useless though expensive appendage, the sabreque, from which the heavy are exempt."

Now, does not the whole system of military costume demand revision? The principle appears to us to be; not to exclude a proper magnificence in proper places and adjuncts, but to remember that the best qualities of uniform are the manly—the serviceable.

SOCIAL REFORM.

OWING to the great press of matter this week, especially Mr. Owen's Address to Kossuth, which arrived very late, we are obliged to omit "The Notes of a Social Economist," already in type.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Is it not amusing to observe how reputations live in circles, larger or smaller, and are ignored beyond? VICTOR HUGO wittily said, that Popularity was the "small change" of Fame:—

"La popularité? c'est la gloire en gros sous!"

but after all, there are pockets into which no *sous* enter, and the widest reputations are but larger cliques! Incredible as it may appear, even SHAKSPEARE'S reputation is not universal among "educated" people. What wonder, then, if we alight occasionally upon a *quidnunc* who never heard of DICKENS, or an Oxford Don who wants a "reference" as to THACKERAY? There is a story "going the round of the papers" to this effect. The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Reverend FREDERICK CHARLES PLUMPTRE, D.D., on THACKERAY'S applying for permission to deliver in the University his brilliant course of Lectures on the Comic Writers, wished to know whether the great TITMARSH was a Dissenter, and whether *Vanity Fair* had any connection with the *Pilgrim's Progress*? He had never heard of THACKERAY, nor of *Vanity Fair*, nor of *Pendennis*, though he had heard of *Punch* ("but is not that a ribald publication?"), and, finally, desired a "reference as to character" before he could grant permission. The story is so good that we are almost reluctant to spoil its appreciation by declaring it not true; we have, however, unquestionable authority for declaring it not true. Nevertheless, it is so true that it ought to be true!

We have known analogous instances, and strange it seems that men whose lives are supposed to be devoted to learning—men who are at the head of a great educational Institution from whence English youth are to issue into the world—should thus ignore the moving, acting influences of our Literature, should become as CHURCHILL says,—

"Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull"

poring over the frivolities of the past, and disregarding the present. To read the *Satyricon* of PETRONIUS, and revel in BURMAN'S notes thereon doubtless seems an employment worthy of an immortal soul, and one becoming a Doctor of Divinity. The dirt? Latin refines it. Corruption? Antiquity embalms it. But to read *Vanity Fair* or *Pendennis* with their piercing insight into life, with their wit, elegance, pathos, delicacy, such as no Latin book known to us can equal, to read these would be wasting time on "frivolities."

Let it be granted so; let exaggerated reverence place the literature of antiquity on a pedestal of any height you please, we still point to the fact that the Classics are praised, the Moderns are read. MARTIAL drew the same distinction in favour of his epigrams as contrasted with "imposing" works:—

"Illa tamen laudant omnes, mirantur, adorant,
Confitentur: laudant illa, sed ista legunt."

and inasmuch as they are read, reread, quoted, imitated, admired, inasmuch as they form a decided influence in the Literature of our day, it is indefensible in any man assuming an educational position not to make himself acquainted with these works. If bad, their evil influence should be thwarted; if good, their excellence should be shown to belong to the same category as that which we name *classical*.

But why argue the point? Has not Oxford always manifested the same claustral indifference to the moving influences of the age, from the time when GIORDANO BRUNO challenged her to discuss the doctrine of the earth's rotation, to the present day, when her most active intellects are wasting themselves on the theology and metaphysics of the Middle Ages? Has she not justified SYDNEY SMITH'S sarcasm of earning the distinction of always being behind the age? Could THACKERAY have antedated by a few centuries his appearance on our planet, and from that epoch have left us a squab

quarto TITMARSHIUS *De Snobilitate*, he would have counted Oxonian Doctors among his admirers; nay, even among his laborious commentators! for your ancient author is nothing without a commentary—which, as GOETHE slyly says, no one thinks of bestowing on a modern, however much he may need it!

"Denn bei den alten lieben Todten
Braucht man Erklärung, will man Noten;
Die Neuen glaubt man blank zu verstehn,
Doch ohne Dolmetsch wird's auch nicht gehn."

In the last number of the *Rambler* there is a review of the "Relation between Rationalism and Communism," by the Abbé GERBET, to which we call attention. The abbé means to discredit the freedom of Reason by showing its necessary connection with Communism.

"We have beheld," he says, "during these last three centuries, developing itself in different degrees among all civilized nations, a principle to which the name of *Rationalism* has been given. According to this principle, each man can reasonably admit as truths those things alone of which he acquires the proof directly, by means of his own conceptions. In our day we have seen the beginning of the evolution of another principle, according to which each man can retain as his lawful possession those things alone the enjoyment of which he obtains through his own labour. This principle is the foundation of what is called *Communism*."

Our readers will accept the consequences without flinching, and thank the abbé for his clear definition. But one of the amusing contradictions of the anti-Socialist writers is their incessantly objecting to the Socialist doctrine that it is an ancient chimera, and is, nevertheless, a "dangerous novelty." Apropos of its antiquity, Mr. SALISBURY, of Boston (United States), has recently unveiled it in an unsuspected quarter. In his *Translation of two unpublished Arabic Documents relating to the Doctrines of the Ismailis*, we see a Socialist on the throne of Persia. MAZDAK, the Persian Communist, raised a sect towards the end of the fifth century, which COBAD protected and finally joined. But kings have sons, and COBAD was succeeded by KHOSROES, surnamed the Just, who, in virtue of his surname, earned the applause of all *les bien pensans* by hanging a hundred thousand of the sect in one day! We have no doubt that the "party of order" in France would exclaim, on hearing this, *heureux Perses*!

We cannot quit this subject of Utopias without presenting our readers with the admirable definition given by PROUDHON the other day in his letter to GIRARDIN:—

"The counter-revolutionists, in other terms the *Utopists*, are those who pretend either to keep society immovable in its present form, or to exclude from its bosom all their antagonists, or finally to throw society into systems which have no connection with its traditions."

The first portion is an echo of the noble sentence from ARNOLD we have placed as the epigraph to our *Public Affairs*; the last sentence is aimed at Fourierists, Owenites, and other fabricators of society *a priori*.

THE PASSIONS OF ANIMALS.

The Passions of Animals. By Edward P. Thompson.

Chapman and Hall.

LAST week we pointed out the necessity of studying Life in its simpler manifestations before beginning to study it in the complex organism of Man. The same principle holds good in the study of Mind, though most psychologists would stare at such a proposition; as well they might, with their notions on the independence of psychology and physiology, and their scornful denial of the attributes of Mind to animals! For centuries they have been accustomed to class all the mental phenomena of brutes under the vague term of *instinct*, foolishly imagining that a distinction in terms implied a distinction in fact, and still more foolishly imagining that they "degraded man to the level of the brute" if they recognized mental qualities in the brute. O ye of little faith!

Animals exhibit Reason, Judgment, Memory, Imagination, Causality, Hope, Love, Hatred, Terror, Fidelity,—almost all the faculties of man, though many of them in a lesser degree; yet instead of studying these faculties in animals, instead

of noting the differences of degree, and thus founding a science of Comparative Psychology, as we at last have founded a science of Comparative Physiology, we have shirked the inquiry, and even indignantly rejected every attempt to appreciate the mental characteristics of animals. For all the phenomena manifested by Man we have a dignified explanation summed up in the word Soul; for similar phenomena manifested by Animals we have another phrase, equally comprehensive and equally vague, Instinct: and having thus named them we believed we had explained them,—having marked a difference in the terms we concluded there was an equivalent difference in the facts. How unscientific this procedure is need not be pointed out. Its main source lies in that erroneous method of beginning Euclid with the twelfth book, i. e., of always beginning with Man, the most complex and difficult of studies, instead of proceeding upwards from the simpler forms of animal life and intelligence.

Last week we pointed out the ascending complexity of Life, beginning with the Plant,—passing through the Plant-Animal (Zoophyte) to the simpler forms of Animals and upwards to Man—in each stage of the ascent the Vegetative or Organic Life (which forms the basis and starting point of the whole series) gradually losing its predominance, which is gradually gained by the Animal or Relative Life. But in no case does the Vegetative Life disappear; it forms the basis of Man no less than of the Zoophyte. Now, it is quite clear to us that a parallel series of ascending complexity in the manifestations of Mind should be drawn out by Psychologists. Till that is done the philosophy of Mind must fall a victim to the haughty incapacity of Metaphysicians, and their pretensions to "analysis." They, indeed, will regard such investigation with something of the superb pity felt by John Hunter's friends when they heard of his "wasting his time" in the dissection of snails and worms, little suspecting the flood of light which would be let in through that crevice upon the whole study of Man.

What we have described as the Ascensional Method, that is to say, the following of Nature in her varied ascents, from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the general to the specific, is, we believe, a philosophic process which needs application to all departments of science, and a process which scientific men are gradually learning to appreciate. As an example we would refer to Professor Agassiz's luminous suggestion of a new principle of Classification in Zoology. On comparing the characters of fossil fishes especially with a view of ascertaining their natural relations to the living types, he was struck with the fact that those of earlier ages presented many structural peculiarities which occur only in the embryonic conditions of the fishes of our days. This led him to infer that embryonic data might be advantageously applied to the correct appreciation of the natural relation of the various members of one and the same family, and, perhaps, also to the determination of the relative position of closely allied types. We refer our readers to Jameson's *Philosophical Journal* (vol. 50, p. 227, sq.) for the striking illustrations there given of embryological changes as a foundation of natural classification (and at the same time furnishing irresistible evidence of the doctrine of progressive development), our present purpose with the essay being simply to point out its bearing upon the general principle of following nature's order, and ascending from lower to higher forms, if we would understand the higher.

It is well said in Todd and Bowman's admirable *Physiological Anatomy of Man* (the completion of which is urgently demanded) that "a power of perception and a power of volition together constitute our simplest idea of Mind; the one excited through certain corporeal organs, the other acting on the body. Throughout the greatest part of the animal creation mental power exists ranging from this its lowest degree—a state of the blindest instinct prompting the animal to search for food—to the docility, sagacity, and memory of the brute; and to its highest state, the reasoning powers of man." The only way to investigate this ascending series is to trace the upward development of the nervous system. The Plant assimilates, grows, reproduces—but does not feel, and cannot move itself. Sensation and locomotion, the first rudiments of animal life, are seen to become more and more perfect as the organism becomes more complicated, i. e., as the nervous system becomes more elaborate. The earlier forms of mental manifestation we name Instinct; the more

complicated forms, Intelligence; but as the Nervous system is specifically nervous, whatever may be the amount of concentration in its central masses (ganglia), so Mind is specifically Mind, whatever may be the intensity or variety of its manifestations. Man shares with the brute a twofold life—vegetative and animal; he also shares with the brute a twofold mental action—instinctive and rational. In the ascending series, we see animal life encroaching on the supremacy of vegetative life, and in like manner we see Reason gaining predominance over Instinct. The similarities of the nervous systems in animals and man give corresponding qualities; the differences of their nervous systems give different qualities; and the physiologist who calmly compares the two, must admit that there is no essential distinction, there is only distinction of degree. To escape this conclusion, we know but one way, and that is with Descartes to assume boldly that Brutes are Machines!

Mr. Thompson in his *Passions of Animals*, has collected a quantity of material for which the psychologist will be grateful; but we must at the outset declare, that the book is nothing but the merest collection of facts and anecdotes, put together without any idea of arrangement, and betraying a most unphilosophical mind. In the Introduction, he indulges himself with a feeble excursion into speculative fields; we warn the reader to diligently skip it. At the commencement he makes a false move by citing Scripture as his authority for the fact, that man was the only being intended to be capable of reason and reflection; a false move, because it is absurd to make Scripture a test of scientific questions, unless we intend to go whole lengths, and denounce Astronomy and Geology as heresies. But Mr. Thompson is not always so intelligible when left to himself. At page 7 we are told, that "although we can find no indication of intellectual faculties" in brutes, yet we cannot deny that some of them "possess a surprising degree of intelligence, combined with memory, purpose, and the power of discrimination." If intelligence is not an indication of an intellectual faculty, of what is it an indication? If memory, purpose, and discrimination are not intellectual faculties, what are they? But, in truth, Mr. Thompson himself, when he ceases arguing, and confines himself to the simple statement of facts, repeatedly assures us that animals have intellectual faculties; not to mention the whole scope of his work, which shows that animals have all the faculties of man! In giving instances of animals dreaming, he says, they afford "the strongest grounds for the assertion that animals possess an inward sense, analogous to the faculty of the soul."

The *Passions of Animals* is, nevertheless, a fascinating book. There are few persons so dead to the wondrous mystery of life around them, as not to be eager listeners to all that can be told them of Natural History; and as to the intelligence of animals, their tricks and contrivances, their instincts and affections, no man finds a more pleased and willing audience than he who can narrate his anecdotes of such things. We listen to Jones when he relates a story of his dog's sagacity, and are far more interested in it than when Jones becomes autobiographical, and enlarges upon his own eminent capacity. Mr. Thompson has here given us a goodly store of anecdotes. He has classified them too under separate heads; and generally confines himself to the simple narration, without indulging in comment or rhetoric. For those who wish to investigate the subject scientifically, his book will afford an abundance of materials, easy of access; and if read in conjunction with the luminous and truly scientific essay *On Animal Instincts and Intelligence* (recently published in "Chambers's Papers for the People"), which will furnish a point of view from whence the facts may be contemplated, we can promise the student a delightful and instructive investigation. Those who only need an amusing book, will find it one of the most amusing.

The difficulty of extracting passages from such a book is to know where to stop; we will only give two or three here, reserving for our *Notes and Extracts* several passages to be given from time to time:—

"There is a notorious instance on record of a dog, which slipping its collar at night, roamed round the adjoining fields and worried the sheep, and afterwards washing its jaws in a stream, returned home, readjusted its collar, and keeping within its kennel, threw off suspicion. Here we have not only impulse, but also a multiplication of actions arising from inward power and intelligence, unaccompanied by perception, or the operation of any outward agency.

An orang-outang, in Paris, when left alone, always tried to escape, and as he could not reach the lock of his door, he carried a stool to the spot, which being removed, he took another, and mounting on it, renewed his efforts. Reason only could have prompted this act; and, besides, there must have been a combination of ideas to have enabled it to get the stool to assist itself in opening the lock, to copy what it had seen its keeper do, namely, to unlock the door, and to move a stool about as it wanted it."

Stories of the sagacity of elephants are endless; here are two which imply complicated processes of thought:—

"Another elephant that was exhibited in London was made to go through a variety of tricks, and among them that of picking up a sixpence with its trunk; but on one occasion the coin rolled near a wall beyond its reach. As the animal was still ordered to get, it paused for a moment as if for consideration, and then, stretching forth its trunk to its greatest extent, blew with such force on the money that it was driven against the wall, and was brought within reach by the recoil. An officer in the Bengal army had a very fine and favourite elephant, which was supplied daily in his presence with a certain allowance of food, but being compelled to absent himself on a journey, the keeper of the beast diminished the ration of food, and the animal became daily thinner and weaker. When its master returned, the elephant exhibited the greatest signs of pleasure; the feeding time came, and the keeper laid before it the former full allowance of food, which it divided into two parts, consuming one immediately, and leaving the other untouched. The officer, knowing the sagacity of his favourite, saw immediately the fraud that had been practised, and made the man confess his crime."

These are remarkable facts illustrating—

TENACITY OF LIFE.

"Among the lower animals this faculty is the most remarkable in the polypti; they may be pounded in a mortar, split up, turned inside out like a glove, and divided into parts, without injury to life; fire alone is fatal to them. It is now about a hundred years since Trembley made us acquainted with these animals and first discovered their indestructibility. It has subsequently been taken up by other natural historians, who have followed up these experiments, and have even gone so far as to produce monsters by grafting. If they be turned inside out, they attempt to replace themselves, and if unsuccessfully, the outsurface assumes the properties and powers of the inner, and the reverse. If the effort be partially successful only, the part turned back disappears in twenty-four hours in that part of the body it embraces, in such a manner that the arms which projected behind are now fixed in the centre of the body; the original opening also disappears, and in the room of feelers a new mouth is formed to which new feelers attach themselves, and this new mouth feeds immediately. The healed extremity elongates itself into a tail of which the animal has now two. If two polypti be passed into one another like tubes, and pierced through with a bristle, the inner one works its way through the other, and comes forth again in a few days; in some instances, however, they grow together, and then a double row of feelers surround the mouth. If they be mutilated, the divided parts grow together again, and even pieces of two separate individuals will unite into one. . . . Some insects will live a long time after the loss of some important portion of their bodies. A *Carabus granulatus* has been seen to run without a head; and a *Cerceris*, deprived of its head at the moment it was inserting itself into the cell of a bee, to deposit its eggs, continued its attempt, and turned back to it after it was placed in an opposite direction. Crickets will live for a couple of days without heads, and will linger for several hours when deprived of their entrails; and wasps will attempt to sting after their bodies are divided.

"Ascending higher in the animal world, we find that reptiles, and many species of fish, can endure the most violent injuries. Eels are proverbially difficult to kill; and the shark preserves its vitality after every cruelty has been heaped upon it.

"The tenacious power of life in the frog is beyond measure extraordinary; it is neither affected by the exhaustion of an air-pump, nor destroyed when frozen into a solid mass. The Triton cristatus has the power of reproducing parts and joints of which it has been deprived, and even an eye; the tail and feet have been known to replace themselves six times in the course of one summer, so that 687 new bones were reproduced. If the *Salamanca maculata* be deprived of its head, the trunk remains standing on its feet, and turns on being touched. Tortoises, from which the brain has been abstracted, wander about for months with closed eyes, feeling their way, and have survived for twenty-three days without a head."

THE BEAUTIES OF BEDDOES.

The Poems Posthumous and Collected of the late Thomas Leoni Beddoes. 2 vols. (Second Notice.)

HAVING in a former article expressed our opinion

of the rank Beddoes is entitled to hold, and having pointed out his main defects, we now turn to the volumes for the more agreeable task of justifying by beautiful extracts our praise of his remarkable faculty of expression. The poetic imagery and powerful expression of these passages claim a place for them beside the "specimens" which Charles Lamb published from the Old Dramatists—"specimens" which so deplorably misled public taste as to the value of the writers quoted from!

Read this remembrance of an Orgie:—

"'Twas dull: all men spoke slow and empty. Strange things were said by accident. Their tongues uttered wrong words: one fellow drank my death, Meaning my health; another called for poison, Instead of wine; and, as they spoke together, Voices were heard, most loud, which no man owned: There were more shadows too than there were men; And all the air, more dark and thick than night, Was heavy, as 'twere made of something more Than living breaths."

Is it not ghastly and true?

Here is an image of Power:—

"And Power that strides across the muttering people Like a tall bridge."

Here a powerful expression:—

"O that I could put on These feeble arms the proud and tawny strength Of the lion in my heart!"

Here a picture of maiden love unconsciously betraying itself:—

"A year and more is past Since a brave Saxon knight did share our prison; A noble generous man, in whose discourse I found much pleasure: yet, when he was near me, There ever was a pain which I could taste Even in the thick and sweetest of my comfort: Strange dread of meeting, greater dread of parting: My heart was never still: and many times, When he had fetched me flowers, I trembled so That oft they fell as I was taking them Out of his hand. When I would speak to him I heard not, and I knew not what I said. I saw his image clearer in his absence Than near him, for my eyes were strangely troubled; And never had I dared to talk thus to him. Yet this I thought was Love. O self deceived! For now I can speak all I think to thee With confidence and ease. What else can that be Except true love?"

A passage so tenderly thought and delicately expressed is worth volumes of mere imagery, and is dramatic in the highest sense of the word. How true and well said that

"Strange dread of meeting, greater dread of parting!"

For a magnificent intensity of expression, take this which occurs a few lines after the confession just cited:—

"Enter a KNIGHT.

Knight. Hither, Sir Knight—

Duke. What knight?

Knight. What knight, but Wolfram?

Duke. Wolfram, my knight!

Sibyl. My day, my Wolfram!

Duke. Know'st him?

Sibyl. His foot is on my heart; he comes, he comes."

The pun "my day," is like the Old Dramatists, as also the power of that line

"His foot is on my heart; he comes, he comes."

In the same school, and worthy a place beside the best, is this:—

"Duke. Thither? Thither? Traitor

To every virtue. Ha! What's this thought,

Shapeless and shadowy, that keeps wheeling round,

Like a dumb creature that sees coming danger,

And breaks its heart trying in vain to speak?

I know the moment: 'tis a dreadful one,

Which in the life of every one comes once;

When, for the frightened hesitating soul,

High heaven and luring sin with promises

Bid and contend: oft the faltering spirit,

O'ercome by the fair fascinating fiend,

Gives her eternal heritage of life

For one careless, for one triumphant crime.—

Pitiful villain! that dost long to sin,

And dar'st not. Shall I dream my soul is bathing

In his reviving blood, yet lose my right,

My only health, my sole delight on earth,

For fear of shadows on a chapel wall

In some pale painted Hell! No: by thy beauty,

I will possess thee, maiden. Doubt and care

Be trampled in the dust with the worm conscience!

Farewell, then, Wolfram: now Amen is said

Unto thy time of being in this world:

Thou shalt die. Ha! the very word doth double

My strength of life: the resolution leaps

Into my heart divinely, as doth Mars

Upon the trembling footboard of his car,

Hurrying into battle wild and panting,

Even as my death-dispensing thought does now.
Ho! Ziba!

Enter ZIBA.

Huah! How still, how full, how lightly
I move, since this resolve, about the place,
Like to a murder-charged thunder cloud
Lurking about the starry streets of night,
Breathless and masked,
O'er a still city sleeping by the sea.

Ziba, come hither; thou'rt the night I'll hang
My muffled wrath in. Come, I'll give thee work
Shall make thy life still darker, for one light on't
Must be put out. O let me joy no more,
Till Fate hath kissed my wooing soul's desire
Off her death-honeyed lips, and so set seal
To my decree, in which he's sepulchred.
Come, Ziba, thou must be my counsellor."

We could multiply extracts, but enough has been given to indicate the nature of these volumes, to which we refer all lovers of poetry.

On turning over these pages from which so much beauty rises to delight us, we are more than ever impressed with the sense of multiplied greatness demanded by a fine tragedy. Tragedies are among the first things youthful poets aim at. Of all literary efforts they present the greatest amount of absolute, irredeemable failure. They seduce dwarfs to attempt the labour of giants. Given a poetic soul, think of what further indissoluble conditions there go to the production of a fine tragedy: the poet must have undergone tragic emotion, not simply of the pathetic but of the peace-shattering kind; to profound emotions he must add varied experience of men, their ways, their habits, and their motives; and even then all is not done—he must add thereto the instinct of dramatic art, and the knowledge of its limitations. What wonder that a fine tragedy is not written once in a century? As tragedies these works of Beddoes are puerile; as specimens of poetic expression they can scarcely be too highly praised.

THE FAIR CAREW.

The Fair Carew; or, Husbands and Wives. In 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

"I AM reading an idle tale," writes the charming Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to her daughter, "not expecting wit or truth in it, and am very glad that it is not metaphysics to puzzle my judgment, or history to mislead my opinion." A quiet, contented frame of mind, such as the novelist loves to meet with, and such as would welcome the calm mediocrity of works like this *Fair Carew*. We are neither young enough nor old enough to extend very warm welcome to a book which does not charm us by its art, or set us thinking by its reality; and although *The Fair Carew* gives indications of a talent which may in maturer years produce works that will stand eminent above the "novels of the season," yet in itself this novel decidedly belongs to those of the season, rather better than the generality, rather inferior to some few. One can read it in an idle evening, and find the reading pleasant. But the great test of a book is "Do you desire to reread it?"—and so little does *The Fair Carew* fulfil such a test that, when the volume is closed, the work vanishes from your thoughts.

A novel may interest by its story, by its skilful delineation of character, by its acute remark, or by its sustained eloquence. A good novel unites these qualities; but the possession of one of them is often sufficient for success. We cannot recognize in the *The Fair Carew* any power of eloquence, nor any acuteness of observation. The story is not without interest, though made up of threadbare materials. The best quality in the book is the power of sketching character, which, though it does not go beyond sketching, has nevertheless a distinctiveness and freedom of touch which give hope of future excellence. Mrs. Damer, Esther, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Francis are skilfully touched and without exaggeration. Something in the handling of the pencil here reminds us of the incomparable Miss Austen, whom we take it the authoress of *The Fair Carew* (we assume the sex of the writer) has consciously or unconsciously made a model.

May we suggest to all novelists that Miss Austen, incomparable as an artist, is the most dangerous of models? It is only plenitude of power that restrains her from the perils of the form she has chosen—the perils, namely, of tedium and commonplace. Dealing as she does with every day people and every day life, avoiding all the grander tragic emotions and more impassioned aspects of Life, her art consists in charming us by the fidelity of the picture while relieving it of all the tedium of reality. One degree less felicitous, and failure

begins! She makes her people speak and act as they speak and act in every day life; and she is the only artist who has done this with success and pleasant effect. Macaulay styled her a Prose Shakespeare. We cannot, for our parts, conceive Shakespeare under prosaic conditions, poetry being so essentially involved in the whole structure of his works; but if we divest him, in thought, of his winged attributes—if we set aside his passion, imagination, fancy, and rhythm, there will remain a central power of dramatic creation, the power of constructing and animating character, which may truly be said to find a younger sister in Miss Austen. Observe, however, that in place of his poetry we must put her daring prose—daring from its humble truthfulness. Here again is a serious danger: into it all Miss Austen's imitators fall, they cannot keep to the severe level of prose: they rise above it, and the result is incongruity; or they sink below it, and the result is tediousness.

The authoress of *The Fair Carew* has lapsed occasionally into tediousness by the introduction of superfluous matter, and by presenting episodic scenes and people which do not excuse their presence by arresting our interest. If the work be a first attempt, we shall be glad to meet the authoress again; for, as we have already indicated, the authoress is cleverer than her book.

TRAVELS IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Travels in European Turkey, in 1850. By Edmund Spencer, Esq., Author of *Travels in Circassia*. 2 vols. Colburn and Co.

UNDER two very different aspects, namely, politics and entertainment, this work has unusual claims on attention. Mr. Spencer is an experienced traveller. He visited places not yet vulgarized by tourists; and visiting them as he did, acquainted with the language, familiar with the history, and prepared by general knowledge of the people, he was no cockney wanderer amazed and mystified by all he saw, he was no tiresome litterateur "getting up" a book. His observations, therefore, have a value not commonly found in travels through Turkey; while as a matter of entertainment the mere fact of his swerving from the beaten track is enough to keep the interest alive. He takes us through Servia—Bosnia—Bulgaria—Macedonia—Thrace—Albania—Epirus—the Ionian Isles—Hungary—and the Lower Danube.

In point of matter we have only unqualified commendation to bestow on his book; with regard to style we should make some reservations. There is nothing vicious in it,—no "imaginative writing," no flippancy; but there is "something too much" of commonplace diction. Mr. Spencer will understand what we mean by a single illustration: no good writer now-a-days expresses the danger of a mountain-pass by saying that one false step "would plunge him into eternity;" such flowers of rhetoric grow in the penny-a-liner's garden, but are not highly appreciated elsewhere.

The political questions involved in the existence of Turkey are momentous. A careful reader of Mr. Spencer's volumes will gain some clear conceptions of the various races now living under the Sultan; and of the means which Turkey possesses to uphold her position in Europe. Upon English sympathies Turkey has peculiar claims: first, that she is coveted by the Northern Bear; second, that under her minarets the exiled Hungarians found noble protection against despotic Austria and peremptory Russia; thirdly, that Englishmen are treated there with unfeigned kindness and respect, the very name of Englishman being almost as good as an imperial firman. Nay, Mr. Spencer has urged in several places a claim that will thrill the very heart of England—a claim upon commercial enterprise. Here is an instance:—

"Our wealthy swineherd pointed out to me a drove of fat gruntners, who were then most diligently turning up the earth in search of some root more dainty than the heaps of acorns that lay around them, and requested me to tell him how much he should be likely to obtain a head for them in the London markets. When I assured him that each animal would be worth at least three hundred Turkish piastres, he cast upon me a look expressive at once of incredulity and anger, evidently regarding me as some mischief-loving Frank, who was amusing himself with his ignorance. Then, without even vouchsafing me a single 'soug'a' or 'phala-bog,' the usual salutation at parting, he spurred his steed, and, being well mounted, soon left us in the distance.

"I did not feel surprised at the conduct of the good Servian, or his disbelief in my assertions, since the Austrians, who are the sole purchasers here, never pay more than three or four florins a head for these

animals, and then send them to every market in Germany. Might not this prove an advantageous speculation for some of our own wealthy traders? In the interior of the country they can be bought even at a lower rate; at the same time, their flavour being similar to that of the wild boar, which they somewhat resemble in form, renders them the more acceptable to the epicure. Now, as the Danube is equally open to the commercial speculation of an Englishman as an Austrian, I trust that some of my friends will profit by the hint, and make their fortunes.

"I feel assured that, if some of our enterprising countrymen, acquainted with commercial pursuits, were to visit these provinces of European Turkey, they would find a rich field, as yet unexplored: both here, as well as in Moldavia and Wallachia, I found a most anxious desire on the part of the inhabitants to establish a more intimate commercial connection with Great Britain. Prince Constantine Soutso, of Moldavia, one of the most extensive landed proprietors of the province, frequently expressed to me his wishes to that effect, and begged me, on my return home, to open for him a negotiation with some English merchant for the disposal of his timber, corn, and cattle, which seemed to lie upon his hands without the possibility of a sale.

"As all commerce should be reciprocal, perhaps it may be expected that I should suggest what articles of our manufactures would be most likely to find a lucrative sale. Sheffield cutlery, which all admire and covet, together with Staffordshire wares, would be much prized. As to printed calicoes, the Austrians monopolize the market; this is, however, not owing to their cheapness, nor the superiority of the fabric, but the manufacturer has had the wisdom to consult the taste of his buyers. The chief purpose for which they require calico is to make their long loose pelisse; for these they use gaudy colours with broad stripes; it would, however, be advisable to send an agent to study the pattern, in order to secure with safety an extensive sale. In addition to these people, the Turks, particularly, have a decided predilection for everything that is English; the Austrian and Swiss manufacturers, aware of this penchant, most adroitly fix to their spurious and flimsy goods the name of some well-known English manufacturer. Oiled paper being now superseded by glass for windows, occasions a large demand for the latter article. Watches are coveted by all ranks, and are valued and admired in proportion to their size."

Instead of following Mr. Spencer through his varied route, we will take random glimpses at the pictures he presents. Here is one of

A SERVIAN TOWN.

"During my rambles through the streets of Alexinitz, in which, like all the other towns of Servia, we are certain to find something new—some feature characteristic of this primitive people—I was struck with the novel manner in which the auctioneer exercises his vocation: when an article is offered for sale, whether a buffalo, a horse, or a lady's bracelet, a drummer is sent forth to perambulate the town, exhibit the article, and take the biddings. If he can write, he notes them down in his tablet; if not, why a notch in a piece of wood must serve the same purpose, and, when he has completed his promenade, he returns to the auctioneer, who examines the different amount of the sums which have been offered, and, if approved of by his employer, a loud rat-a-tat announces that the highest bidder is the purchaser. Nor is this the only office the town drummer exercises; he is, at the same time, the crier and the gazette; he announces the promulgation of a new law by a rat-a-tat, and the most important news of the day; and it is he who summons the inhabitants to arms, should the fierce Arnout, or the Bosnian, be making preparations to cross the frontier.

"The vocation of this important functionary does not end here. It is also his office to announce, at nightfall, that the hour has arrived, after which it becomes a punishable offence to be found in the streets without a lighted lantern, lamps having not yet contributed their aid to the enlightenment of Turkey. These lanterns are made of transparent paper, gaudily painted, and so folded as to be capable of being carried in the pocket. The effect of a number of these moving about in different directions, resembling so many gigantic glow-worms, is exceedingly pretty.

"The quarantine establishment is of great extent, enclosed with strong palisades, and guarded by a little army of pandours; it contains sheds for merchandize, and stables, a han, and a few huts for the accommodation of the traveller who may have the means of paying for the luxury of a roof. But as the tourists in this country usually consist of kiradjis, swineherds, and drovers of cattle, a class who prefer the night air to the expenses of a han, they bivouac in a large open space in the centre, around blazing fires.

"During the time I remained a détenu in the quarantine at Alexinitz, I counted from three to four hundred persons, as wild-looking and motley as the most wretched of the hordes of the Balkans, mingled with the rayahs of Servia, the Herzegovina, and Tcherne-goda, the Arnouts, Greeks and

Zinzars, Jews, Armenians, and Gipsies, habited in the costume of their respective tribes and nationalities, and speaking as many languages as might have rivalled Babel itself. Notwithstanding they drank gallon after gallon of wine and raki, they might be cited as patterns of good conduct and good humour to the inhabitants of the most civilized country in Europe. Here was no quarrelling nor fighting, all seemed intent upon amusing themselves, by singing, smoking, dancing, and cooking. Then, to afford a still greater variety of pastime, there were performers on the bagpipe, the reed, and the gousla, together with bards and story-tellers, spouting forth in the expectation of winning a few papi from the audience; these, with our four-footed companions, who, it appeared, were also doomed to quarantine, formed a most uproarious concert: we had the grunting of swine, the braying of donkeys, the neighing of horses, the lowing of cattle, and the barking of dogs."

Here is a

PORTRAIT OF A RENEGADE.

"It appeared, while a mere youth in 1830, he had been compromised in some political movement that took place in Northern Germany, which obliged him to seek a refuge in the Slavonian provinces of Hungary on the Lower Danube. Here he endured every privation, nearly starved, suspected, hunted from place to place by the espionage of the police, his life forfeited should he be taken. Thus desperate and reckless of the future, he crossed the Danube into Turkey, became a Mussulman, and a soldier in the Turkish army.

"He had, no doubt, displayed great bravery and considerable military talent, for he had been elevated to the rank of bimbashi. Having chosen his path in life, retreat was no longer in his power, yet he bitterly repented the step he had taken, which had rendered existence a blank. He held no communication with his family, who he was determined should never know they had a renegade for a kinsman; he had remained unmarried, for he would leave no inheritor of a name which he said always sounded in his ear as the knell of happiness; he never attempted to amass wealth, but expended his ample revenue in acts of charity, and assisting any of his poor countrymen chance threw in his way, for his heart was still thoroughly German.

"How deeply I commiserated the fate of this noble-minded German, whom neither rank, nor wealth, nor power, could reconcile to his position—obliged to conform to the tenets of a creed he despised, living among a people of whose intelligence he was centuries in advance, too frequently obliged to perform duties adverse to his feelings and opinions, fame, honour, distinction, all that can animate man, existed not for him; with no beloved hand to smooth his pillow, no kindred eye to shed the tear of love over his bed of sickness, he only looked forward to an honourable death, and to lie in the land of the stranger."

An amusing story of Bulgarian justice is told by Mr. Spencer. He had engaged a Greek guide to take him to Adrianople, and agreed to pay him on arrival for the use of the horses and his services. On the way the guide frequently demanded money on various pretexts. Before they had accomplished more than half the distance he had thus been paid nearly the whole amount, and refused to proceed, swearing he had never been paid a farthing. He not only swore this, but had the impudence to summon Mr. Spencer before the Kodji-bacha, or magistrate of the village:—

"Our little cause was tried in the presence of the whole of the villagers, who, with their Kodji-bacha, were already predisposed against me, by the representations of the subtle Greek. With great volubility and earnestness of manner, the clever scamp descanted on the unjust manner in which I had behaved to him. Described me as one of those horrid Franks—a species of living vampire, who travelled through the country poisoning the inhabitants by giving them pills; and, as a climax to all my misdoings, I was denounced as a Latin Heretic—a thousand times worse than a Mahometan, an infidel, who ate, drank, slept, passed over dangerous rivers and crumbling bridges, and even heard the awful thunder, without making the sign of the cross! The women screamed and crossed themselves! the men gnashed their teeth! and the grave Kodji-bacha frowned most menacingly!"

Fortunately, however, Mr. Spencer had taken the precaution of making the guide affix his mark to the agreement before starting, and repeated it at every advance of money; the mark was a cross. Against this plea, the guide declared that it was a fabrication—a mere trick to cheat him:—

"We now waited the verdict of the village Solomon, who, with true Oriental gravity, pondered over the case for some time in deep silence. At length, he requested Demetrius and myself to take pen, ink, and paper, and each make a cross. Now, we all know how long a time it requires, and how many wearisome efforts, before the school-boy can acquire

sufficient command of his hand to make a straight stroke. The Kodji, who was a scholar, relied on this proof to enable him to discover which party had spoken the truth. As may be presumed, every attempt made by the Greek, whether large or small, produced a cross, of crooked, jagged strokes, exactly similar to those in the pocket-book. This was decisive; and the sentence of the village judge, to have the culprit sent to Dimotika, to receive judgment from the governor, brought the pitiful wretch to my feet imploring for mercy, amidst the execrations of the peasants—an interesting manifestation of the moral feeling of the people."

We must return to these volumes for further selections from their ample store.

The Arts.

THE TRUMPET-CALL (THEATRICAL).

As an old war-horse browsing serenely in rich meadow lands, with no cares on his soul except the flies, which disregard his quivering hide and whisking tail, suddenly starts into energetic life, throws his head high in the air, and feels the vigorous pulses of excitement throbbing through him at the old familiar sound, the clanging rhythm of the trumpet call—as he, a moment ago so peaceful, now feels

"His soul in arms and eager for the fray,"

so do I start from among the ancient folios which for many weeks have been the pastureland of my serene untroubled soul, and feel my dramatic pulses quiver at the old familiar sounds of "reopening." A week ago I was calm, grave, a little pedantic perhaps (as becomes a man who reads big books and Greek with the "contractions"), but wholly indifferent to the footlights; and now—"Oh!" as Mr. Wordsworth says—

"The difference to me!"

my calmness is gone, my blood is in a tumult, the Christian Fathers are put back on their shelves, my opera glass is taken out, the play bills arrest my eye, the theatres which looked so blank and mournful have a bustling joy in their aspect; and I feel, as the politicians are fond of saying, that we are entering a new era!

The theatrical trumpet sounds; and VIVIAN is at his post. "Reopening"! What a beautiful word! how full of hope and joyful promise, like the sound of "Breaking up" in the days of Dr. Birch! There is Mr. Webster already in the field. He reopened *The Haymarket* with Macfarren's opera of *Charles the Second*. A certain chill was given to my enthusiasm by observing that Mr. Harrison was again to be the distinguished tenor of that theatre, and I was not present at the reopening in consequence. Then why did Mrs. Sterling, who has joined the Haymarket company, select such a part as the Countess in the *Ladies' Battle* for her début? It is not in Countesses, it is not in elegant comedy that her forte lies, and she hurts her reputation by attempting such parts. Leigh Murray too should be warned against characters like Grignon. He is a charming actor, but comic he is not; and the *vis comica* is a gift, not an acquirement.

The Princess's opens to-night. Bartley is to resume his performances, and the management has been wisely liberal in the purchase of new plays. I hear that Jerrold, Marston, Lovell, Slous, and Bourcicault, have all new plays accepted, that Bayle Bernard is to furnish more than one, and that Serle's little comedy will be produced on Monday. Success to them all!

Bunn is active in engagements for *Drury Lane*. Drama and Opera will alternate. I hear that Miss Glynn is to make her appearance at this end of the town, and that several "provincial celebrities" are to support her; she is decidedly the best tragic actress after Helen Faucit we now possess, and it is fitting that the West-End should have the opportunity of seeing her. I have too often and too frankly told her of her faults, not to be allowed to say so much without suspicion.

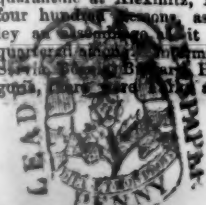
The Lyceum, it is said, will not open till Christmas. This will give ample time for the preparation of another *King Charming*.

So much for prospects. Meanwhile Jullien is triumphant as ever, and deserves his success. Bottesini keeps up the marvel at his execution; Alexandre Billet, the classical pianist, has been added to the attractions; and Mrs. Newton has replaced Miss Dolby.

VIVIAN.

"BELSHAZZAR" AT EXETER-HALL.

On Friday evening, the London Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its Season of 1851-2. The



heretofore successful progress of this society made us regret its choice of an opening Oratorio. We never before heard a body of "above eight hundred performers," engaged on a work so little worthy the pains bestowed. It may appear to some little short of sacrilege to speak thus of one of Handel's works; but the wisest men have their feeble moments, and in writing *Belshazzar* Handel's angel appears to have forsaken him. We have a concentration of all the mannerisms and most objectionable peculiarities of the great composer with scarcely one redeeming point—one ray of that inspiration, which is wont to shine forth so resplendently.

The libretto of *Belshazzar* is very far inferior to almost any other adopted by Handel. It abounds with frivolous and undignified verbiage. The arias are without sentiment, and the recitatives long, rambling, and discursive. The language of the recitatives appears particularly to have troubled the composer, who shifts about most unnaturally, scarcely succeeding in one happy inflexion. The imitative passage on the word "wallowing," in their "Behold the monstrous human beast!" is the most vulgar thing we ever yet met with. "Down among the dead men" is perfectly classical beside it. The choruses are very inferior to Handel's usually powerful emanations, though they were exceedingly well executed; indeed, the general performance, so far as the society was concerned, was admirable.

We cannot say as much for all the principals. Miss Birch sang more out of tune than usual; Mr. Lawler would have done better if he had given the music a more attentive study; Mr. Lockey, who can sing effectively, was unusually tame and spiritless; Miss Dolby alone warmed the audience to enthusiasm. Her delicacy of Daniel's interpretation of the "handwriting on the wall" was the most effective piece of recitative delivered in the hall for many a day.

The band of the London Sacred Harmonic Society requires some additions, and it might be made more steady and generally effective. We were pleased to observe, however, that it has succeeded in that which has not yet been achieved by the other Society: keeping down the instrumentation in accompanying the Solo voices. The Chorus also is unquestionably superior to its compeer. It is more steady in its intonation, and the leads are taken up with greater point and precision. May they both go on and prosper!

We suppose that there is some merit in dragging forward *Belshazzar*. Let it be fully accorded; but let us at the same time hope that "duty" having been satisfied, this uncomfortable Oratorio may be permitted to retain an unobtrusive place on the shelves of the library.

DR. MAINZER.

The musical world has sustained a loss in the death of Dr. Joseph Mainzer, who expired at Manchester on the 18th instant, after a long and painful illness.

Dr. Mainzer was born at Trèves in 1805; he received his education at the College of Trèves, and at the age of twenty-one, he embraced the profession of engineer of the mines, and began his experience in the coalfields of Dutweiler and Sieltzbach. The fatigues of the life of practical engineer were too severe for his bodily strength, and he was obliged to relinquish that profession and look out for another career. Whilst slowly recovering his health, his early love of music returned to him, and he determined to devote his life to it. He conceived the idea of popularizing the method of teaching music and adapting it as a mode of civilization to the lower classes. His system was quite distinct from the method of Wilhelm, which Mr. Hullah has introduced so successfully in England. To qualify himself to carry out his cherished idea Dr. Mainzer studied under several of the most eminent masters of that time—Binck, had received the traditions of Sebastian Bach, and afterwards the Abbé Stadler.

At the end of two years' residence in Rome he returned to his native place and followed his vocation as a teacher. Subsequently he went to Paris where he opened a gratuitous course of instruction in vocal music, to the workmen of Paris at the Place de l'Estrapade. He soon numbered more than two thousand pupils, entirely gathered from the working classes. They all adored him, and he exercised an absolute influence over these unquiet spirits. He was too devoted to his art to care for political influence or to think of using his power to any aim beyond the progress of his pupils in singing. Nevertheless,

his popularity amongst the "dangerous classes" gave umbrage to the French police, who politely invited him to close his school. He had, of course, no alternative but compliance. Some time subsequently he came over to England; where he was free to succeed as well as he could—but very cheap or gratuitous instruction is not popular here, people are inclined to suspect what they do not pay for—and Mainzer's success was not remarkable. In 1844 he was invited to Edinburgh, where he effected a footing for his method of class singing. He subsequently went to Manchester where he laboured with great success to the period of his illness in November last, and which proved fatal after eleven months of unremitting suffering. Dr. Mainzer was remarkable for the purity and simplicity of his private life, his great disinterestedness and devotion to his art.

To make money was not his object, and it is to be feared that he has not even left a competence to his widow. His works, in all styles of composition, are numerous. The best are those of a religious nature—his elementary works are good, but he succeeded best in religious music.

Organizations of the People, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Hammersmith, November 20, 1851.

FELLOW CHARTISTS.—You are summoned to the task of electing a new Executive, and before any among you may think of my name, I should like you to understand my actual position with respect to the objects of our Association.

I will leave it to my colleagues in the Executive, and to yourselves, to judge whether I have failed to act with the majority of that body whenever a corporate action was needed; or to say whether I have at all taken a separate position. In cases of differing opinion I have maintained my own view strongly until a vote was taken, and have then acted with the whole Executive.

My bad health and busy life have at times prevented my attendance at your board; when absent I have more than once been so in the service of the People.

A report was circulated recently that I had resigned. I deliberately resolved not to resign, precisely because our movement was not proceeding satisfactorily, and I thought that, at such a time, resignation would be desertion. If I were to resign, it would damage the cause. The same evil result would not follow if you were to abstain from electing me. For that reason I would prefer dismissal to resignation.

I am bound to declare, however, that I am not satisfied with the course taken by the Executive as a whole. The Executive adopted the draft which I laid before it as a preliminary programme for the Convention; I followed that up with a draft to be adopted by the Convention; but the Committee preferred the draft which was ultimately adopted. The difference between the two drafts was this:—the one adopted was long, and laid down many propositions not to be carried out forthwith; mine was short, proposed a few things to be done, and would have set our Association in active movement.

I desire that our Association should make its utility felt by the working classes in obtaining for them, as speedily as possible, material improvements in their condition, and especially, for the poorest among them, right of labour with a fair subsistence in return. I was first known to you as a Communist; such I remain; and as such I desire to lose not a day that can be employed in promoting the right of the People to fair subsistence, in return for labour, guaranteed on the land and property of the country. I have explained this in my letters on "Social Reform"; but I mention the point here, in order that you may know the ground on which I shall continue to act if you reelect me.

If you disapprove of that ground, I would advise you not to reelect me, but to elect a man who holds more strictly such views as you can sanction. If you do reelect me, I shall not question the colleagues whom you may appoint, nor discontinue the endeavour to act in unison with the body of the Executive; but if you do approve of the ground which I have declared, sufficiently to reelect me, pardon me if I say that it would be desirable for you to select colleagues who could act on the same ground of union between political and social reformers.

In any case, let me thank you for the confidence you have already reposed in me; and let me assure you that my most active exertions will continue to promote, on the one hand, the political power and material improvement of the working classes, and on the other, that generous elevation of policy, without which no class can obtain any power worth having.

Your servant, THORNTON HUNT.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Hunt, Jones, and Milne. G. J. Harney, being in the country, was absent, as were also Messrs. Holyoke, Le Blond, and O'Connor. James Grassby was called to the chair. The correspondence received was read.

The Secretary called the attention of the Committee to the meeting of the Metropolitan Chartists, to be held in the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Little Saffron-hill, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, on Sunday afternoon, November 23. The business to be laid before the said meeting was discussed, and the members present expressed their intention to attend.

John Arnott then read, and on the motion of Messrs. Milne and Hunt, the following was adopted (Ernest Jones dissenting from one portion thereof) as the

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTISTS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—The time has now arrived when it is our duty to return to you the trust which you have placed in our hands; and in so doing we consider it necessary to render you a brief account of our stewardship.

On accepting the duties imposed on us, we found the movement surrounded by difficulties, which we at once did our utmost to remove by calling a general Convention; where differences of opinion might be discussed, and an unity of action effected. The Convention met—men of intelligence and business habits from all parts of the country assembled—great social truths were ably debated; and the result was the adoption of a programme, which was admitted (even by many opponents) to be of such a temperate and practical character, that its equal had never before emanated from any Chartist Convention. Relative to the many thousand copies of that programme which were printed, and the excitement caused in the daily, weekly, and foreign press, you are already cognizant; therefore we shall only add, that no document (the Charter itself excepted) issued by the Chartist body ever created so much public attention as the programme in question.

What the Convention agreed to we have, to the best of our ability, endeavoured to carry out. From its resolves we have never swerved. While some of us may hold different opinions relative to others advocating a lesser measure of reform, still we emphatically assert (though avowments to the contrary have been published) that never, in our collective or official capacity, has the most distant desire been expressed of committing you to any other course than that for which we were elected. We have kept the organization intact. We have not, nor would, mislead or deceive you.

During this year 6000 cards of membership have been issued—many new localities have been formed—lectures have been delivered—public meetings held—and thousands of addresses, tracts, and circulars have been distributed. To those who ask, "What have you done?" (it is a general rule that those who are the last to give are the first to ask this question,) we candidly reply, that we have done all that you have enabled us to do. In fact, taking into consideration the unusual political apathy—the all-absorbing influence of the "Great National Holiday"—and many other obstacles which we have had to struggle against, we feel a conscious satisfaction that we have not damaged the cause entrusted to our care; but, on the contrary, that we have devoted the means at our disposal to place the movement on a healthy, sound, and intellectual basis.

Although the present aspect of Chartism is very far from being what we would desire (because petty jealousies and personal ambition still throw their withering influences around it), yet we feel assured that the mind of the people is rapidly tending towards democracy—that intelligence is progressing—and that prejudice to our principles is fast dying away. We are confident that the elements exist for a great and mighty movement, and that the only requisite for its success is a wise, united, and energetic action.

You are now called on to nominate and elect nine fit and proper persons to direct your movement through the ensuing year—a period which probably will be the most eventful in the history of the world. Your Executive may be a mere shadow or nonentity to-day, but circumstances of such a momentous character may ere long arise that would place it in a highly prominent and responsible position; therefore, it is of the greatest importance that you elect "good, true, and tried men." Before you proceed to exercise your suffrages we beg of you to consider seriously what you are about, and if you are not prepared to support an Executive, not to elect one. But, though we have thought it our duty thus to advise you, we, however, trust that you will at once resolve to lay aside all personal feeling, and enter into this important work with all the energy you can command—that an Executive will be elected (by many thousands) on whom you may rely, and that you will determine to support it, as you must be equally aware with ourselves that for the organization to be now broken up, would be the most disastrous event that could possibly happen to the cause of democracy.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
J. ARNOTT, General Secretary.

The Secretary having been desired to issue the following instructions, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, November 26:—

INSTRUCTIONS.—Notice is hereby given (in accordance with the Rules) that all localities are requested to nominate nine persons, to act as an unpaid (Secretary excepted) Executive Committee, for the ensuing year; such persons having been bona fide members of the Association for at least six months. The nominations to

be forwarded to the General Secretary, on or before Wednesday, December 3, for publication in the democratic journals of December 6 and 7, when further instructions will be given as to the mode of election; and it is especially requested that no votes be forwarded until the nominations have been duly published. All nominations received after the time stated will be null and void.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

POLITICAL CONDUCT OF THE LANCASHIRE WORKING CLASS TO THE QUEEN.

The outcry made by several public journals, because the toast of the Queen was omitted by the President of the Kosuth Banquet at Highbury-barn, is simply ridiculous. It would have been much more disrespectful to the Queen to have made her health the subject of clamour. A reluctant tribute is an unsatisfactory compliment; while, in giving the toast of "The People," the Queen is included in it, which is more than takes place in those assemblies where "The Queen" only is given—which toast does not include the people; for we know that while the political welfare of the people will always include the personal welfare of the Queen, the political welfare of the Queen does not always include the personal welfare of the people.

Some members of the Provincial and Metropolitan press have discussed the speech made in proposing "Turkey and its Independence," at the above banquet. The speaker put the case of a dilemma, founded on the policy of the *Times*, in order to show the advent of Universal Suffrage in Great Britain. "The *Times* represented, in more than one leading article, that the conduct of the working classes of the North, the men into whose ear every political demagogue from Henry Hunt to Parnell O'Connor had poured the leperous distillment of his Radicalism, proved that they were yet loyal—that their enthusiasm and respectful bearing in the presence of their Queen abundantly proved it. The speaker at Highbury-barn said, if that were so, these men deserved the suffrage on account of their loyalty. But if they were not loyal—as he knew they were not—the case was stronger in their favour. For while they had cultivation enough to respect the Queen's person, they would, if opportunity was afforded them, give their votes respectfully, thoughtfully, but unequivocally, against the continuance of the Queenly Office, because they knew that the Queen was the symbol of aristocratic rule always adverse to the liberties of the people. If, therefore, the people could treat with marked respect the person of a political foe, or one whom they considered as such, it was proof that they had attained to a cultivation which showed their fitness for the Franchise, as it was ever a higher proof of civilization and refinement to behave courteously to an antagonist than to a partisan. Therefore, whether the *Times* was right or whether it was wrong, it equally proved the fitness of the working men of the North to exercise Universal Suffrage; for if they were 'loyal' they were entitled to it on account of their loyalty, and if they were not loyal they were much more entitled to it on account of their courtesy and refinement, which proved them capable of distinguishing principles and maintaining them without violence or rudeness."

The *Manchester Guardian*, in an article of comment on this speech, is of opinion that a poll taken in Manchester on the question of the Queen's office would be in her favour. Be it so; but then let us hear no more of the "danger" of entrusting Manchester with Universal Suffrage. The *Times*, as we have seen, has claimed sound allegiance for the working classes of all Lancashire; and if Lancashire is sound, any place in her Majesty's dominions is sound. The Charter, therefore, is a perfectly "safe" political measure; and the Queen of these realms might enjoy to-morrow, what no potentate has been able to enjoy for some time—the distinction of sitting on a throne of the People, elected by Universal Suffrage to that honour. It is very strange that the Royalists do not put the Republicans for ever to shame by a process so flattering to themselves, so easy of adoption, so popular in its character, so safe in its results, and so conclusive against their opponents.

Some ground (very faint, perhaps) exists for differing from the Royalist organs, in the fact that the working men of this country are very well aware that if there were no Queen there would soon be no Aristocracy, and were there no Aristocracy there would soon be no House of Lords, and were there no House of Lords there would be a freer and much more liberal and genial House of Commons, where the interest of the people would receive much better attention and much more respectful treatment than now. It is very well understood that the Queen is the small end of the wedge of oligarchical misrule, which is driven into the heart of the country. The personal amiableness of the Queen, and the minor public virtues of her Royal Consort, will very deservedly command for them the respect and esteem of the nation. But personal regard and political function are very different things, and are so considered by the Republicans of the North. Because they, however, remembered this, greatly to their honour, on her Majesty's recent visit, the *Times* newspaper denounced them at once of their political integrity; and the *Manchester Guardian* speaks of them in the offensive terms of "eating the leak of loyalty." This is the way your Conservatives brutalize the people, and afterwards reproach them with ferocity which they themselves have taught them. If a Chartist or Republican is rude to the Queen, he is very properly denounced for his coarseness; but if he is respectful and courteous, his political faith is at once denied to him—he is classified with Royalists, and taunted with eating "the leak of loyalty." If this is not to make rudeness necessary to the defence of the political integrity of the people, let the Conservative answer? But we trust and believe that the working men of the North will have too much good sense to be thus demoralized, and will neither be pro-

voked into rudeness nor bantered out of their principles; and will continue to deserve the suffrage at the hands of the Government alike whether they are Loyal or Republican.

The *Times* has vaunted the chivalry of feeling excited by the presence of her Majesty, and injudiciously demanded when the simple President of a Republic would be the object of a sublime affection, or shrine of sacred relics. Since then we have seen demonstrations in Birmingham and Manchester, such as could not have been called forth, had all the kings and queens of Europe been turned at once into the provinces. The speaker whose statement the *Manchester Guardian* questions, had seen in some twenty Northern towns, people in all ranks of life in an absolute frenzy to know when Kosuth and Mazzini would come among them. Lancashire has now witnessed a welcome to an obscure Hungarian attorney, surpassing all that the ancient royalty of England could call forth, and that because the untitled Magyar represented Freedom and the Sovereignty of the People. When the Queen went down there, the factories were closed and workmen literally forced into the streets to swell the numbers. In the case of Kosuth, every official obstacle was thrown in the way. If we make the uncourtly comparison it is not our fault—the Conservative journals have themselves to thank for it.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The directors have taken commodious premises in Trinity-street, Leeds, where the business of the Society will be transacted on and after the first week in December. The premises comprise a lecture-room, storeroom, wardrobe, and a residence for the storekeeper. Money received for the week:—Leeds, £5. 4s. 2d.; London, per Mr. Corfield, 10s. Building Fund:—J. T. Leeds, 2s. 6d.; a Christian Minister, 6s. Propagandist Fund, 6s. 8d.—J. HENDERSON, Sec.

THE WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTE, BRIGHTON.—This institute is improving in members, and cordial feeling which lately was unhappily interrupted. The efforts made by the industrious classes to instruct themselves, really deserves more fraternal help from their wealthy neighbours than is usually vouchsafed. The lectures selected by this institute indicate an anxiety as to personal improvement. The last lecture of which we have a report was upon the "Instructional Systems of Jacotot and Pestalozzi," delivered in the Townhall by Mr. Holyoake, of London. The number of ladies present indicate the return of general interest in the welfare of this Working Man's Institute, which was commenced in 1848, and is held at No. 4, Windsor-street. The terms are one penny per week, payable three months in advance. The advantages are—a library of circulation—a reading room, open daily from ten till ten, supplied with daily and other newspapers and periodicals. Occasional lectures are provided in addition.

A LITERARY EXILE.—Mr. Wilhelm Wolf, late editor of the *New Renish Gazette* (a Democratic paper of Germany, and one that fought the battle of truth bravely and long) and Democratic member of the Frankfurt National Assembly, is an exile in this country. He is desirous of employing himself as a teacher, and is qualified to instruct in the Classics, French, German, Arithmetic, History, and the branches of a sound popular education. Friends of Democracy may serve him by giving or finding him employment in teaching. His address is 3, Broad-street, Golden-square.



Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

THE POWER OF EDUCATION.

LETTER IV.

London, November 3, 1851.

SIR,—I have now to point out the modifications in the ideas, feelings, will, conduct, and character of man, which are produced by the supposition that man determines the formation of his convictions, feelings, will, conduct, and character, by an independent or "free" will,—a supposition which I showed in my last letter to be in direct opposition to palpable facts, and therefore to be demonstrably false.

By attentively observing facts as they occur within us and around us (and especially when our powers of observation have been released in some measure from the impediment to their right exercise which is occasioned by the false supposition), we discover that, through the influence of this supposition, mankind are

now trained from childhood to reason respecting human nature and human proceedings upon false premises; to attribute the formation of the convictions, feelings, will, conduct, and character of their fellow beings, and of themselves, to a supposed cause which is not the true cause of their formation; and thus to be blind to the true causes, to seek for those causes in a wrong direction, to be unable to discover them, and to address their educational measures, their endeavours for the prevention or correction of that which they deem to be wrong, and for the production of that which they deem to be right, in the thoughts, feelings, will, conduct, and character of the individual whom they would educate or influence, immediately to the individual, or to his will, which they imagine to be free and to be the primary cause by which his thoughts, feelings, wills, conduct, and character are produced (while, in fact, it is, as was shown in my last letter, an effect of the internal and external circumstances existing at the time of its formation); instead of addressing them to the external circumstances, which are the influential causes by which the natural faculties, qualities, and powers of the individual are originally produced, and are subsequently influenced for good or evil, and made to receive a good or a bad development, producing good or bad qualities and tendencies; which qualities and tendencies become internal causes or circumstances, by which, in combination with the external circumstances of any given time, the thoughts, feelings, will, and conduct of the individual are produced, and the subsequent further development of his character is determined.

Failing, as men invariably do, and as, from the false direction and injurious tendency of their endeavours, they must do, to produce a consistently wise and good character, and corresponding thoughts, feelings, wills, and conduct; they are thus made to imagine that human nature is intrinsically bad, and is incapable of being made good by any educational means that can be devised; while the truth is, that, through the misleading of the false supposition, men have always hitherto been made to adopt in education the very means which are directly calculated to produce the unsatisfactory results which have been produced, and which alone can be produced so long as such means shall be employed; and that, by the employment of proper means, which are now known, and have been most successfully and extensively proved in practice, all who are not originally malformed in the extreme may be caused to acquire a very superior general character,—immensely superior intellectually and morally (that is to say, in substantial useful knowledge and consistent goodness of feeling), to any that can be formed under the influence of the false supposition.

Educators, legislators, and governors, lay and clerical, and mankind in general, being thus mistaken respecting human nature, and ignorant of the effects of external circumstances upon it, and having themselves, through the influence of the false supposition upon them, inferior and injurious habits of thought and feeling, they are thus filled with ever active internal circumstances highly injurious to themselves, and they and their general proceedings are consequently, of necessity, ever active injurious external circumstances to those whom they educate and influence. They are made to blame, to attribute demerit, and to punish vindictively,—to think, feel, and act with injustice, unkindness, and harshness, not unfrequently increasing to the extremes of hatred and cruelty, towards those who have had the misfortune to be made bad or inferior, or what they regard as bad or inferior. While, it is evident that if they had known that man does not make his own character, &c., by an independent power, but that his character, &c., are produced by a natural process of causation, under the control of the laws of God; and if they had reasoned, felt, and acted consistently with this knowledge; and more especially if they had been trained from their childhood under the influence of this knowledge consistently applied to practice; their disapprobation, their appreciation of badness or inferiority, and their treatment of the bad or inferior, would have been considerate, just, and (under the influence of the natural instinct of benevolence, which would then have been cultivated and strengthened, instead of having been repressed and weakened as it now is through the influence of the false supposition and its consequences) compassionate and kind.

But it is also evident that, as a necessary result from the removal of the false supposition, and from the discovery of the causes of good and evil to man (to which discovery the removal of that supposition is an indispensable preliminary, and the opposite truth, consistently followed out, an unerring guide), the occasion for forbearance and compassion would gradually, but not slowly, be removed; for if educators, legislators, and governors, lay and clerical, and society generally, were possessed of the knowledge of the true causes of good and evil to mankind, and had learned to think, feel, and act consistently with that knowledge,—instead of permitting or making the external causes of badness, or inferiority, or evil, to exist, and, through these, the internal causes also, and being themselves to all under their influence the most influential of the external causes of evil; and

afterwards ignorantly and ineffectually punishing or contending with vindictiveness against the necessary effects; they would acquire other ideas, feelings, and general qualities, which would be to themselves internal causes of good, and which would make them external causes of good to others; and they would remove all other external causes of evil, and substitute for them the external causes of good, and would thus effectually prevent the formation of bad or inferior qualities, &c., or of internal causes of evil in those educated under their influence.

Man must always dislike inferiority or badness, or what appears to him to be inferiority or badness; and this dislike must, in some degree, be extended to the individuals in whom these attributes exist, so long as the inferiority or badness is excessive (for man is so constituted that he must dislike that which is offensive to him), but by the removal of the false supposition respecting the imagined free will of individuals, and of the false and unjust ideas and feelings and habits of thought and feeling consequent upon that supposition,—dislike would be divested of the unkindness and harshness which, through the influence of that supposition, are now associated with it; and would be made to be accompanied in all cases by compassionate and kind ideas and feelings, and consequently by gentle, though judicious and firm treatment; and, so modified, and correspondingly expressed, under other favourable influences, which the knowledge of the causes of good and evil to man would cause to be formed (and which shall be subsequently referred to)—the expression of dislike or disapproval, operating upon man's natural love of approbation, would be a powerful reformatory external circumstance; instead of being, as it is when felt and expressed as at present with the harshness and vindictiveness of blame and retaliation, a powerful external cause of evil, tending always to excite, in those whose characters have been formed under its influence, injurious ideas and feelings and conduct, similar to those which are thus expressed and exhibited.

I must reserve the further consideration of this subject for another letter. HENRY TRAVIS.

P.S. In my last, "resist without an effort or temptation" should have been—"resist without an effort a temptation."

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH.

October 29, 1851.

Sir.—It is well to note the signs of the times, and to rest assured that, out of the chaos of opinion which at present reigns in the realms of theology, order will arise, and a new creation of religious thought arise, more in accordance with man's advanced state in civilization and science. Some of the clergy of the Established Church, convinced of the untenableness of the old doctrine of depravity arising from man's fall, are teaching that of progress and development, uniting these ideas to the orthodox terms of redemption through the merits of Christ's sacrifice, strange as this association is. I heard a reverend gentleman, last Sunday evening, endeavour to interpret Paul's language in Romans viii. 20 on this hypothesis. The creature (i. e., the whole creation) was made subject to vanity (i. e., was made imperfect, because finite), not willingly (either by the Creator or the creature, but necessarily), who hath subjected the same in hope of salvation (query, from imperfection; ergo, from finiteness) through the merits of Christ Jesus (the revealed God). Of course, believers only, according to this hypothesis, obtain the benefit; consequently, the strong objection of intolerance and injustice is not in the least removed by this mode of treating the subject, especially as Sin and Satan are as busy and successful under the new hypothesis as the old.

I particularly wish to draw the attention of the New Reformers to these and other attempts, on the part of the orthodox, to drag in opinions they have long combated, but which are at last too strong for them to withstand, and making them their own, render them subservient to the maintenance of those narrow, soul-separating creeds which oppress so heavily the heart of humanity. Thus have they done with astronomy—denounced and persecuted its truest teachers, and then claimed that science as their noble ally. So with geology. Fifty years back, the deductions which have since been made were only dim perceptions. Those who demanded for the earth's existence a period rather longer than six thousand years were pointed out as infidels, destroyers of God's truth, &c.; and now the learned divine complacently talks of the myriads of ages of this globe's progressive existence, with the text, "because in six days the Lord created the heavens and the earth," staring him in the face; and now the theory of man's progressive development they would quietly absorb, and make it a part and parcel of their system, without following out the necessary consequences to which the adoption of this doctrine must lead, viz., that all evil and imperfection is disappearing as man grows into a more perfect being. Here all creeds and institutions take rank as processes for arriving at this result, when each man shall become a law to himself.

Let the Reformers, then, be on their guard, and, while they endeavour to erect their altar of faith to

the Divine Beneficence, let them be prepared to expose the artful attempts of sectarianism to flitch the new cloth for the purpose of patching their old garments; nor rest in too great security, supposing that they have demonstrated the rottenness of existing institutions sufficiently, and that no more need be done in this direction. One earnest mind who could grapple with the realities of the subject, might indeed overthrow the whole fabric of sacerdotal error, which stands tottering on the verge of destruction. Let each man, then, respect the share of work allotted to one and the other, and by united efforts the hag of Superstition—with its bell, book, witches, demons, and damnations—shall be expelled the habitations of humanity, and Love, Truth, and Justice shall preside and control the inner thoughts of all. VERAX.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The effect of increased cold in the weather is now perceptible in the weekly returns of mortality. In October the number of deaths registered in London did not in any week exceed 981, and in the fourth it fell to 861; while the weekly mean temperature during the greater part of the month was more than 52 deg. In the week ending November 8th the mean temperature was only 40 deg.; last week it was 40-2 deg.; and contemporaneously with this fall the deaths rose in the former week to 989, and in the last to 1022. In corresponding weeks of the ten years (1811-50), the average number of deaths was 992, which with a correction for increase of population becomes 1091. The 1022 deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday show a decrease of 69 on the estimated amount.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

The gradual rise in the price of Consols this week is striking. On Monday they closed at 93½; on Tuesday, at 93½; on Wednesday, 94½; and on Thursday, 95½. The opening price this morning was—Consols, 95½. The fluctuations have been: Consols, from 95½ to 99½; Bank Stock, 214 to 215; and Exchequer Bills, 52s. to 55s. premium.

The prices yesterday in Foreign Stocks were officially announced as follows:—Brazilian, at 93½, 93, 91½, and 93; Buenos Ayres, 45; Mexican, for money, 21 and 23½; for the account, 23½, 23, and 24; Russian Five per Cents., 112½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 103½; Sardinian Five per Cents., 84, 83½, and 84; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 21; for the account, 20½ and 21½; Passive, 5½; Spanish Three per Cents., 40 and 40½; Venezuela, 80½, 4, 36, and 36½; Austrian Five per Cents., 73; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59½; the Four per Cent. Certificates, for money, 90½, 91, and 90; and for the account, 90½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39 for the week ending on Saturday, October 25, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£28,614,515	Government Debt, 11,015,100	Other Securities, 2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	11,581,140
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,614,515		£28,614,515

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	13,241,768
Reserve	3,151,112	Other Securities	12,813,838
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,175,353	Notes	7,916,280
Other Deposits	10,474,704	Gold and Silver	617,650
Seven-day and other Bills	1,965,367	Coin	617,650
	£34,619,536		£34,619,536

Dated October 31, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

SHARES.

RAILWAYS.		BANKS.	
Aberdeen	108	Australasian	—
Bristol and Exeter	79	British North American	45
Caledonian	60	Colonial	—
Eastern Counties	144	Commercial of London	25½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	2	London and Westminster	30
Great Northern	17	London Joint Stock	18½
Great S. & W. (Ireland)	15	National of Ireland	—
Great Western	85¼	National Provincial	—
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	57½	Provincial of Ireland	41
Lancaster and Carlisle	—	Union of Australia	35½
London and Brighton, & S. Coast	95	Union of London	14½
London and Blackwall	78		
London and N. Western	15½		
Midland	125		
North British	68		
South-Eastern and Dover	—		
South-Western	—		
York, Newcas., & Berwick	183		
York and North Midland	21½		
East and West India	142		
London	116		
St. Katharine	79		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 11th day of November, 1851, is 2½s. 9d. per cwt.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	214½	214½	215	215	215	215
3 per Cent. Red.	97½	97½	98	98	97½	97½
3 per Cent. Consol.	98½	98½	98½	99	98½	98½
3 per Cent. An. 1726.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Consol., Ac.	98½	98½	98½	99	98½	98½
3 per Cent. An.	98½	98½	99	99	98½	98½
New 5 per Cent.	125	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ann., 1860.	7½	7	7	7	7	7
Ind. St. 10½ p. ct.	262½	—	264½	263	264½	—
Ditto Bonds	58 p	58 p	61 p	62 p	59 p	—
Ex. Bills, 10000.	51 p	55 p	55 p	52 p	55 p	—
Ditto, 5000.	51 p	55 p	55 p	55 p	55 p	—
Ditto, Small	51 p	55 p	55 p	52 p	55 p	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cents.	—	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc.	24½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	90	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	90½	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	87½
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts.	45	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Chilian 6 per Cents.	101½	— 4 per Cts.	33½
Danish 5 per Cents.	102½	— Annuities	—
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59	Russian, 1852, 4½ p. Cts.	109½
— 4 per Cents.	90½	Spain, Active, 5 p. Cts.	204
Ecuador Bonds	31	— Passive	5
French 5 p. Cts. An. at Paris	50.70	— Deferred	—
— 3 p. Cts., July 11, 50.10	—		

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, FRIDAY, November 21.—The supplies of all grain are small this week. Wheat and Barley without alteration. Oats 6d. dearer.

Arrivals from November 16 to November 22.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	1980	—	2180
Barley	2830	—	—
Oats	1360	1300	560

GRAIN, Mark-lane, Nov. 14.

Wheat, R. New	33s. to 35s.	Maple	20s. to 32s.
Fine	35 — 37	White	27 — 28
Old	36 — 38	Boilers	30 — 32
White	36 — 38	Beans, Tick.	28 — 30
Fine	38 — 40	Old	31 — 34
Superior New	40 — 44	Indian Corn	27 — 29
Rye	25 — 27	Oats, Feed	16 — 17
Barley	23 — 24	Fine	17 — 18
Malt, New	26 — 28	Poland	19 — 20
Malt, Old	48 — 53	Fine	20 — 21
Fine	52 — 56	Potato	17 — 19
Peas, Hog	28 — 30	Fine	19 — 20

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack	37s. to 40s.
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship	—	35 — 36
Norfolk and Stockton	—	31 — 34
American	per barrel	19 — 23
Canadian	—	19 — 22
Wheaten Bread, 6½d. the 4lb. loaf.	Households	5½d.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN

WEEK ENDING NOV. 8.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat	36s. 1d.	Rye	25s. 1d.
Barley	25 1	Beans	28 10
Oats	17 6	Peas	28 2

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat	36s. 1d.	Rye	24s. 4
Barley	25 4	Beans	28 2
Oats	17 4	Peas	27 3

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.* SMITHFIELD.*

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 2 to 3 0	3 2 to 3 6	3 2 to 3 6
Mutton	3 8 — 3 6	4 0 — 4 4	4 0 — 4 4
Veal	3 4 — 3 10	3 8 — 3 8	3 8 — 3 8
Pork	2 8 — 4 0	3 0 — 3 8	3 0 — 3 8

* To sink the offal, per 8lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts	1367	4800
Sheep	3510	24,063
Calves	262	304
Pigs	525	489

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 1lb. 0d. to 12s. per doz.	
Carlow, £4 3s. to £4 7s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish	per cwt. 50s. to 51s.
Cheese, Cheshire	42 — 70
Derby, Plain	46 — 50
Hams, York	56 — 60
Eggs, French, per 120, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 9d.	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—H. LEWIN, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, draper.

BANKRUPT.—R. BROWN, Gravel-lane, Southwark, and St. Mary-at-Hill, basket-maker, to surrender November 20, December 22, solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings; T. BUCKLAND, Queenhithe, wine-merchant, November 24, December 22; solicitors, Wilde, Rees, Humphry, and Wilde, College-hill; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—G. COOK, Tottenham-court-road, furniture dealer, November 20, January 1; solicitor, Mr. Nield, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—J. BATE, New Windsor, builder, November 25, January 2; solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Goddard-street, Doctors'-commons; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—W. LANCEFIELD, Camberwell, butcher, November 28, December 23; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—H. SHUTTLEWORTH, Saffron Wallen, ironmonger, November 28, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Thurgood, Saffron Wallen; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sandbrook-court, Basinghall-street—M. T. S. WELSH, Roudford, Herefordshire, November 25, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sandbrook-court,

Basinghall-street—H. HODGES, Addington-place, Camberwell, coach builder, November 23, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. 2 within lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham—W. LARLEY, Ash next Sandwich, hay dealer, November 22, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Mourilyan, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, and Mr. Lee, Sandwich; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—N. D'ACAR, Pull-moat, E. hotel, keeper, November 22, December 27; solicitors, Messrs. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—T. B. BROWN, Handsworth, Staffordshire, blister manufacturer, November 29, December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Coldcott and Canning, Dudley, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleson, Birmingham—E. ASKOV, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollendrapers, December 3 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Shackles and Son, Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull—P. JONES, Llangattock, Monmouthshire, shareholder in the Monmouthshire and Glamorganhire Banking Company, November 26, December 31; solicitors, Messrs. Blount and Davis, Ux, and Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Agraman, Bristol—J. CARRAS, Newport, Monmouthshire, banker, December 29; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—D. E. MONIES, Liverpool, broker, December 4 and 19; solicitors, Messrs. Whitely, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

Tuesday, November 18.
BANKRUPT—S. ISHERWOOD and N. T. ISHERWOOD, Ludgate-hill, house decorators, to surrender November 24, January 1; solicitors, Messrs. Reid, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheshire; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—L. LLOYD, London, and Lewis, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street Within, drysalter, December 1, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Cheshire; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—W. WHITE, Winchester, Southampton, builder, November 28, January 2; solicitors, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Temple; and Messrs. Edwards and Goldwin, Winchester; official assignee, Mr. Canner, Aldermanbury—G. WAKELING, Chelsea, auctioneer, November 29, January 10; solicitors, Messrs. Treher and White, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Chalk and Meggy, Chelmsford; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—S. ASHLIN, Eastcheap, corn-factor, December 8, January 30; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers—J. CUSACKER, Greenwich, miller, November 29, January 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plewa, and Boyer, Old Jewry Chambers; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—A. MOUAT, Creed-lane, City, wine merchant, December 2, January 6; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—R. W. DADD, Chatham, victualler, November 25, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Son, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—J. FULLER, Ely, Cambridgeshire, stonemason, November 28, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. T. and G. Archer, Ely; official assignee, Mr. Stanfield—J. C. SANFORD, Paternoster-row, stationer, December 5 and 23; solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street; official assignee, Mr. Stanfield—J. WHITWAM, Jun., Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer, December 1 and 22; solicitor, Mr. Heydon, Huddersfield; official assignee, Mr. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds—J. HILL, Thorne, Yorkshire, wine merchant, December 6, January 10; solicitors, Messrs. England and Sons, Hull; and Mr. Bulwer, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Sheffield—T. CARR, Doncaster, innkeeper, December 6, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Doncaster; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Sheffield—B. COLLIS, Bayliffe, Gloucestershire, grocer, November 25, December 19; solicitors, Mr. Sutton, Manchester; and Messrs. Blackhurst and Son, Preston; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester—J. ENTWISLE, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, November 28, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester—T. F. WIGAN, Wigan, Manchester, check manufacturer, December 3 and 13; solicitor, Mr. Mayew, Wigan; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

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The Gutta Percha Company, Patents 10, Wharf-road, City-road.

THE LECTURE ON THE WEEK.

To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, Mr. THORNTON HUNT will deliver the Third LECTURE of the series, in the Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, 47, Leicester-square. To commence at Seven precisely. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; and (to facilitate the attendance of the Working Classes), a large number of comfortable seats at 3d.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa becomes a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

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COIFFEUR, 254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, inventor of the TRICAPARENE HEAD-DRESSES and PERUKES, the Hair of which is singly attached to a thin, transparent fabric, rendering the skin of the head perfectly visible; and being attached to a foundation constructed on geometrical principles, renders them superior to all others hitherto invented.

Sole proprietor of the CELEBRATED PERUVIAN BALM, which is universally approved and admired. This BALM, containing neither ardent spirit, pungent essential oils, nor other injurious materials, cleans the Hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of Flowers. The Hair when washed with this Balm soon becomes pleasantly soft, and luxuriant in growth; and although by improperly employing injurious extracts to clean it, the Hair may have been rendered harsh, or turned grey, it will soon be restored to its Natural Colour and Brilliance by using the PERUVIAN BALM.

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At this Establishment an eight-roomed house can be furnished for Five Pounds, the articles of the best quality and workmanship.

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6 Teaspoons, 6s. 0d.
6 Dessert Spoons or 10s. 0d.
6 Forks, 10s. 0d.
6 Table do., 13s. 0d.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Cot. Pattern, richly engraved, 30s.
Graved teapot, 23s.
Coffeepot to match, 30s.
Cream Ewer, gilt inside, 18s.
Sugar-basin ditto, 25s.

Elegant Four-glass Cruets, 18s.; Six-glass ditto, 25s.; Table Candlesticks, 18s. per pair; Chamber dishes, 18s. each, complete; Set of Three richly engraved Bohemian Glass Liquors in elegant frame, 60s.; Set of Four Corner Dishes and Covers, £6. 15s. &c. &c.

THE CUTLERY DEPARTMENT

is also one to which B. and Co. attach the utmost importance, as they manufacture all their blades of the best material, the difference in price consisting solely in the more expensive hand and superiority of finish.

Fine Balance Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; ditto Desserts, 9s. per dozen; Carvers, 4s. per pair.

A set of Electro-plated Desserts, containing Twelve Knives and Twelve Forks, in handsome mahogany case, 50s.

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Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance and of the additional lines of communication, now established by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the East, &c. The Company book passengers, and receive goods and parcels at BENEFIT, CAYMAN, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

The next extra Steamer will be despatched from Southampton for Alexandria on the 3rd of April next, in combination with an extra Steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about March 20. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded, by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise despatch from Bombay, about the 17th of December and 17th of February next, a first-class Steam-ship for Aden, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean Steamers leaving Alexandria about the 6th of January and 6th of March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY to Southampton. Passengers, parcels, and goods for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be conveyed throughout in the Mail Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of December and the 20th of February next, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a Steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's Steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B. Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, 182, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

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Mr. R. BEARD has recently introduced an important improvement, by which his Daguerreotype Miniatures are enamelled, and thereby secured from that susceptibility to tarnish and become obscured, which all others are liable to; the colours also attain the brilliancy, depth of tone, and permanency of an oil painting.

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The Agency is instituted for a period of 100 years. Its objects are to counteract the system of adulteration and fraud now prevailing in the trade; to deal as agents for the consumers in purchasing the articles for their consumption, and for the producers in selling their produce; to promote the progress of the principle of Association; to find employment for cooperative associations by the collection of orders to be executed under special guarantees to the customers.

A country, to be made at present, for contributions or subscriptions. The capital will be further increased after the public have been made acquainted with the objects of the institution, and have experienced its mode of dealing.

Customers, after three months' regular dealing, are entitled to a bonus, to be fixed according to the amount of their transactions by the council of the agency, consisting of the trustees and partners.

Business transacted wholesale and retail. Subscribers, Cooperative Stores, Working Men's Associations, Regular Customers, and the Public supplied.

The Agency intend hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or produce; their operations for the present are restricted to GROCERIES, WINES, and ITALIAN ARTICLES, as a specimen of what can be done with the support of cooperative customers.

Rules have been framed and printed to enable any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country, to form themselves into "Friendly Societies" for enjoying the benefit of Cooperative Stores. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four stamps.

Particulars of the nature and objects of the Central Cooperative Agency, with a Digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the Central Office of the Agency. To be sent by post to parties forwarding 4 stamps.

A list of the names of the stores, with the prices of Cooperative Stores, and a detailed Catalogue for private customers, will also be sent by post on payment of one postage stamp for the Wholesale List, and two for the Catalogue.

Particulars, Rules, List, and Catalogue will be forwarded immediately on receipt of ten postage stamps.

All communications to be addressed to M. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co., at the Central-office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

* ORDERS FOR THE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKING MEN ALREADY IN EXISTENCE—BUILDERS, PRINTERS, BAKERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, NEEDLEWOMEN—CAN BE SENT THROUGH THE AGENCY, AND WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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and distressing symptoms, positively CURED, without the least inconvenience or danger to the most delicate constitution, by a new and infallible remedy; guaranteed to effect a perfect cure in the most inveterate cases; even in cases of complete prostration of nervous energy its success is certain. Dr. ALFRED BEAUMONT, M.D., M.R.C.S., and Consulting Physician, having long used it in his private practice without a single instance of failure, begs to offer it to the Public, from benevolence rather than gain; and will send it carriage free, with full directions, upon receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps, addressed to him at 6, Beaufort-street, Strand, London.

DEAFNESS—SINGING in the EARS.

Extraordinary Cures are effected daily, in cases long since pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Even in cases of total deafness, which have existed a lifetime, a positive cure can be guaranteed without pain or operation, by a newly discovered and infallible mode of treatment, discovered and practised only by Dr. FRANCIS, Physician, Auriat, 40, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. Dr. F. has applied this new treatment in the presence of and on several of the most eminent medical men of the day, who have been utterly astonished at its magical effect. All martyrs to these distressing complaints should immediately consult Dr. Francis, as none need now despair, however bad their case. Hours of consultation daily from Eleven till Four, and Six till Nine. Country patients, stating their case by letter, will receive the means of cure per post, with such advice and directions as are guaranteed to render failure impossible.

PILES! A positive cure is now placed in

the reach of every sufferer from this distressing and truly disagreeable affliction by the use of Dr. COOPER'S infallible and perfectly simple remedy, which may be used without the least apprehension of danger, by patients of both sexes and all ages, with the utmost certainty of success; and by it Dr. C. will guarantee instant relief and permanent cure for the most aggravated cases of either blind or bleeding piles. Dr. COOPER, Professor of Medicine and Physician Extraordinary to the Eastern Counties Royal Medical Institution, has had 15 years' experience of the efficacy of this remedy, having applied it in some of the most inveterate cases weekly, both in private practice and in various Hospitals in England, on the Continent, and in America, and can positively assert that it has never failed in a single case, therefore, he with confidence offers it to the public, and will send it (post free) for any part of the kingdom upon receipt of Post-office Order for 7s. 6d., payable at the Colchester Office, and addressed to ALFRED C. COOPER, M.D., High-street, Colchester, Essex.

N.B.—In every case Dr. C. guarantees a certain cure for the above sum, his only motive for making this public announcement being purely for the benefit of suffering humanity.

DR. CULVERWELL ON NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, AND INDIGESTION; also on Urinary Derangements, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids. 1s. each; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.
"Abstinentia multi curant morbi."

A popular exposition of the principal causes (over an careless feeding, &c.) of the above harassing and distressing complaints, with an equally intelligible and popular exposition of how we should live to get rid of them; to which is added diet tables for every meal in the day, and full instructions for the regimen and observance of every hour out of the twenty-four: illustrated by numerous cases, &c.

Vols. 2 and 3, companions to the preceding.
THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE. HOW TO BE HAPPY.
"Jucunde Vivere."

ON URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION, AND HEMORRHOIDS; their Origin and Removal.
Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyl-place, Regent-street: consultation hours, ten to twelve; evenings, seven till nine.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. From Mr. J. Sergeant, bookseller, Linton:—"Mr. Mitchell, of Abington, a respectable cooper, for upwards of twelve months has been suffering from a cough and oppression of the chest. He has been under the treatment of our neighbouring surgeons, without receiving any benefit; but before he took half the contents of a small box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, he experienced almost miraculous relief, and has since continued in the enjoyment of health, to which he had previously for a long period been a stranger.—J. SERGEANT." Price 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Also, DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, highly recommended to females. They have an agreeable taste. Full directions are given with every box. Price 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Also, DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Price 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. Price 1s. 1/4d. per box. This excellent Family Pill is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of fullness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness, and pains in the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its normal and healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and—instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance—strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from a slow flow of blood to the head, should never be without them. In many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. For Females these pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and just bloom to the complexion. To Mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequalled. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose, according to the age and strength of the person, the remedy is equally efficacious, in either sex, that can be required; and for Elderly People they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. PROT, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 1/4d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by the Vendors of Medicine generally throughout the kingdom.—Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prot, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

Dr. WALTER DE ROOS continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past, renders it unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience and confinement, and is equally applicable to every variety of rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post-free to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. by post-office order, or otherwise, payable at the Holborn office, to Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, where he may be consulted daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). A great number of testimonials and trusses (which may be seen), have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS, to prove the accuracy of which inquiry is solicited of the writers themselves, whose addresses are given in full:—"B. Haworth, Esq., Bull Bank, Hull: 'I feel great pleasure in adding my testimony to Dr. Roos's remedy for rupture, which has effectually cured mine.' Mr. Samuel Stocker, timber merchant, Clewer-fields, Windsor, Berks: 'I was cured last summer by your invaluable remedy, and have not found the least inconvenience since.' Mr. Robert Rogers, Staveley, Derbyshire: 'My baby, I am happy to say, thanks to your excellent remedy, is quite well.' Mr. James Chessum, Ickwell-house: 'By the blessing of God, my rupture of ten years' standing is perfectly cured by your remedy.' Mr. Sapcote, Brazier, Market-Weighton: 'I am glad to tell you that I am quite cured by your remedy; and so is the little boy who was ruptured on both sides,—thanks to you, Sir.'"

"A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow-sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, of the remedy of Dr. De Roos, the eminent physician of London. Of this gentleman's ability in treating ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over every other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. De Roos a visit, his method being, in the words of our correspondent, 'a most improvement.' The above appeared in the Tablet of Saturday, September 29, 1849. The gentleman alluded to is F. Graham Esq., an intimate friend of the editor's, who may be referred to."

CAUTION.—Sufferers are cautioned against useless imitations, by a self-styled doctor, who copies this announcement, and who also professes to cure deafness, with various other wonderful feats; and to render the abominable deception more complete, conceals "testimonials" as gloriously truthful as they are numerous. The utter fallacy of these may, however, be easily detected by writing to the pretended authors, whom it will be found have existence only, in the imagination.

HOMOEOPATHY.—All the Homoeopathic Medicines, in Globules, Tinctures, and Triturations, are prepared with the greatest care and accuracy by JOHN MAWSON, Homoeopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, from whom they may be obtained, in single tubes, neat pocket cases, and boxes, suitable for families and the profession. "Laurie's" and all other works on Homoeopathy, together with cases and tubes, sent post-free to all parts of the kingdom. Dispensaries and the profession supplied on liberal terms.

Just published, and may be had free of charge, a small pamphlet on Homoeopathy, by J. Silk Buckingham Esq.

MAWSON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—The Cocoa-nut, or nib, contains a very large proportion of nutritive matter, consisting of a farinaceous substance, and of a rich and pleasant oil. This oil is esteemed on account of its being less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Homoeopathic physicians are united in their recommendation of cocoa as a beverage; and the testimonials from other sources are numerous and of the highest character. It was so highly esteemed by Linnaeus, the chief of Naturalists, that he named it Theobroma—"Food for the Gods."

Dr. Pereira says,—"It is a very nourishing beverage, devoid of the ill properties possessed by both tea and coffee."

Dr. Epps, the popular lecturer on Physiology, says:—"Mother, while suckling, should never take Coffee; they should suckle on Cocoa. I have known mothers who have so suckled, and they state that they found with Cocoa without Beer, they produced quite sufficient milk, and the children suckled with such diet were in better health than those suckled on a previous occasion, when Beer, and Coffee, and Tea formed the liquid part of their diet." The same author adds:—"Cocoa is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritious."

Dr. Epps further says:—"The food is admirably calculated for the sick, and to those who are in health it is a luxury."

Many persons have been turned against the use of Cocoa and Chocolate from having tried the many, and very generally inferior article vended at the grocers' shops under that name. The preparation here offered by JOHN MAWSON contains all the nutritive properties of the nut without any objectionable admixture. It is, therefore, recommended as an agreeable and wholesome substitute for Coffee; it is certainly much superior, as it is also to the Cocoa sold as "Soluble Cocoa," "Flake Cocoa," &c. It is light, easy of digestion, agreeable, nutritious, and requires little time or trouble in preparing for use.

TESTIMONIAL.—"Having used the Homoeopathic Cocoa prepared by Mr. Mawson, I have no hesitation in giving it my fullest recommendation."—Thomas Hayle, M.D.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN MAWSON, Homoeopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle, and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.

AGENTS.—North Shields: Messrs and Son, druggists. Sunderland: Mr. John Hills, grocer, South Shields: Bell and May, druggists. Penrith: Mr. George Ramsay, druggist. Stockton: John Hodgson and Co. druggists. Durham: Scavins and Monte, druggists. Darlington: Mr. S. Barlow, druggist. Carlisle: Mr. Harrison, druggist. Agents wanted!

A NEW MEDICINE.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE.—A form of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copabs and cubes are commonly administered.

Each Capsule containing the Specific is made of the purest Gelatine, which, encased in tinfoil, may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and being both elastic and pleasant to take, affords the greatest facility for repeating the doses without intermission—a desideratum to persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as to those who object to fluid medicines, being unobjectionable to the most susceptible stomach.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his Laboratory, 98, Blagden-road, London, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, or sent free by post at 3s. and 5s. each. Of whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 6d., and 11s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London: "Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London."

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copiba."

(Signed) JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1855."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London: "Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c."

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copiba. Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success."

New-street, April 13, 1855.

"These medicines are protected against counterfeits by the Government Stamp—on which is engraven 'GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road'—being attached to each."

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUTACHIOS, EYEBROWS, &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE, during the last seven years, is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented; and sufficient for three months' use will be sent post-free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss Ellen Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the Hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

GENUINE TESTIMONIALS.—"I had been bald for years; your Nioukrene has quite restored my hair."—Henry Watkins, Colney, Herts. "I have used your Nioukrene three weeks, and am happy to inform you that a full moustache is growing."—J. Hammond, Naas, Ireland. "My hair was turning grey rapidly; it has effectually checked it, and I have new hair growing."—R. Elkins, Surgeon. "It is the best nursery preparation I ever used."—Mrs. R. Chessum.

For the nursery, Nioukrene is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infant's hair.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.—The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light asburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, &c.) will find this Dye perfect in every respect, and that "none but itself can be its parallel." Price 3s., sent post-free by post for forty-two postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Professor Ryan says:—"Your dye is the only pure and perfect one I have analyzed; the neutral principle is decidedly better than all others."

RUPTURES

EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. BARKER continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world on receipt of 7s., in cash, postage stamps, or Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from Nine till Three o'clock (Sundays excepted). All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. B. does not publish cases or testimonials, a great number of which, with old trusses, have been sent to him by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy; they can, therefore, be seen by any sufferer at the establishment only.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in infants or adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any accidental causes; and has been successful in thousands of cases, where the most eminent of the Profession have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, which render nervousness, deafness, or other causes, and by its occasional use, will preserve the important faculty of hearing to the latest period of life. In every case of deafness, &c. (without an exception), a perfect cure is guaranteed. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. 6d., in cash, postage stamps, or Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from Nine till Three o'clock (Sundays excepted).

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A most miraculous CURE OF BAD LEGS, after forty-three years' suffering.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 15, 1851.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY."

"SIR.—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your pills and ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swell or scar, and her skin is clear and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines generally, out the "Fifteen World in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1s. 2s., and 3s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY,

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

DR. DE ROOS'S RENAL PILLS, which, by their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicate, have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and are now established, by the consent of every patient who has yet tried them, as also by the faculty themselves, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, retention of urine, and distension of the kidneys, and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in piles, fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death. For gout, sciatica, rheumatism, tic douloureux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study, or business, confusion, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, fear, nervousness, and even insanity, &c., when (as is often the case) arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties. They may be had in boxes, at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 35s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. DE ROOS.

CAUTION.—A self-styled ten shilling doctor (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) who professes to cure ruptures, deafness, and other incurable complaints, is advertising under a different name, a highly injurious imitation of these Pills, which, to allure purchasers, he incloses in a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos's celebrated "Medical Adviser," slightly changing its title; sufferers will, therefore, do well to see that the stamp round each box is a "Royal Fide Government Stamp" (not a base counterfeit), and to guard against the truthless statements of this individual, which are published only for the basest purposes of deception on invalids and fraud on the Proprietor.

TO PREVENT FRAUD on the Public by imitations of the above valuable remedies, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to all his Medicines, without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony and transportation.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.—"Aberrychan, Pontypool, May 2, 1850. Dear Sir.—After taking a box of your Renal Pills, I am so much better that I am induced to send for another, as I want to drive the pain quite away.—I remain, yours respectfully, John Andrews." "Furness, June 26, 1850. Dear Sir.—Please forward a 4s. 6d. box of your Renal Pills; I have the only medicine I have met with that has been of service.—Yours, &c., Milton Welch." "Limekiln-street, Dover. Sir.—Please to send a few more of your wonderful Pills. My wife has nearly taken all you sent before, and feels great relief already.—T. Bloom." "4, Market-street, Manchester. Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them of me.—Yours truly, George Westmacott."

One person informs Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds, that these celebrated Pills are worth a guinea a box, through all Medicine Vendors.

N.B. Persons wishing to consult the doctor by letter may do so by sending a detail of the symptoms, &c., with the usual fee of £1, by post-office order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which the necessary medicines and advice will be sent to any part of the world.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, where he may be consulted daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight, Sunday excepted, unless by previous arrangement.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. Incorporated pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict. Offices No. 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.
Capital £50,000, in 100,000 shares of 10s. (fully paid up) each. No shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his shares.

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This Company being now completely registered, the Directors take the earliest opportunity of laying before the shareholders a statement of its progress and prospects.

It may be confidently asserted that no company was ever brought before the public with equal prospect of speedy and successful results.

The prompt assistance afforded by the shareholders to the directors, and the perfect confidence in the management displayed by them, have enabled the directors to take such steps as must insure an enormous dividend within a few months.

Sir Henry Huntley, the resident director in California, has been in that country five months; and the course adopted by the directors for carrying out this enterprise, results from the experience obtained by him during that period. The instructions given to Sir Henry Huntley were, in effect, that he should make every possible inquiry relative to the state of the country, the tenure of land, the comparative merits of the different quartz veins in the several districts of California, and after mature deliberation to advise the directors as to their best course of proceeding, and to take such measures as would enable them to carry out his views as speedily as possible. Following these instructions, he has secured for the benefit of the Company sufficient land for all mining purposes; but he is clearly of opinion that, for the present, at least, it is not desirable to undertake mining operations, but to crush and amalgamate quartz to be supplied by those who are possessed of mines, and have raised the quartz. With the assistance of some gentlemen of great experience in geology and mining matters, he has inspected and tested a great variety of veins in the Mariposa, Nevada, Grass Valley, and other districts, and has come to the conclusion, upon sound reasons, that the vicinity of Grass Valley and Nevada City is that which affords the greatest advantages for carrying on our enterprise. He has, therefore, entered into an agreement with some American gentlemen, who have formed a Company, and have opened, and to a considerable extent worked, a vein of quartz, distant about three miles from Grass Valley and Nevada City, and has arranged to amalgamate the quartz to be raised from the mine opened by them. By means of machinery, he has already crushed and amalgamated considerable quantities of the quartz supplied him from this mine; and the result of his operations has been to satisfy himself that the vein is of a full average richness, and that the locality offers many important advantages in the way of water, fuel, means of transport, &c. &c. He has, therefore, entered into a formal agreement with that Company, which, in a few words, amounts to this: he is to be supplied by them with as much quartz as his machinery shall be found capable of crushing; the quartz is to be deposited at the mills free of expense; he is to crush and amalgamate it at his own expense, and the gold produced is to be divided equally between the owners of the vein and our Company. Formal and legal agreements for carrying out the above arrangement fairly and honestly, and without any copartnership, have been entered into. Steam-engines and machinery estimated to crush about thirty tons of quartz a day, with funds sufficient for putting it in motion, have been placed under the control of Sir Henry Huntley; and, unless some unexpected delay has arisen, the machinery is now actually at work, and a return will be made about Christmas next.

For the satisfaction of the existing shareholders of this Company, and without wishing in any manner to deteriorate from the merits of other companies, the directors are desirous of calling attention to some of the more prominent advantages possessed by this Company over others now in the field. Shareholders in other companies must rely mainly upon reports sent over by persons interested in selling the mine; we rely upon reports of our own resident director and his practical assistants on the spot, whose only interest is to give us facts. The directors of other companies generally base the estimate of the value of their mine upon calculations founded on experiments upon a few pieces of specimen quartz, sent over to this country for the express purpose of advertising the commodity offered for sale to the British public. We found our calculations upon experiments tried during several weeks, on quartz raised from the mine, and crushed and amalgamated by our own superintendent, and with our own machinery and apparatus. Other companies must incur the expense and risk of carrying out mining operations upon their vein, before the quartz arrives at their mill, and, should their labours prove successful, they must then pay out of their profits large per centages for obtaining their leases, and large royalties to their lessors; whereas we have secured as much quartz as our machinery is capable of crushing, the title to which is as secure as that of any other company, unfettered by any per centage or royalty. The half of the produce to be paid by this Company to the parties who supply us, free of expense, with the quartz, being, in fact, merely equivalent to the dividend upon the outlay of capital expended in raising the quartz, and lodging it at the mill. All the new companies, unlike this, must be a considerable time before their arrangements and machinery can be ready for carrying out their schemes—this Company alone is actually at work.

The paid up capital of the Company will not exceed £30,000. An almost certain estimate of the produce of our machinery can be formed, and, from the calculations made, the directors confidently anticipate being able, even at the most moderate estimate, to afford a dividend of 200 per cent., at the least, within the next twelve months. According to the data furnished to us, the quartz which we are now working yields upon an average 4d. per pound, or £1. 17s. 4d. per cwt., or £37. 6s. 8d. per ton; and, as we can crush and amalgamate at least 20 tons per diem, that would amount to £746. 13s. 4d., or £373. 6s. 8d. per diem as the share of this Company.

By the peculiar arrangements this Company has made, based upon practical experience, the economy in working expenses must necessarily be such as to render the current outlay most trifling.

In case circumstances should induce the directors to alter the system now adopted, and lead them to undertake mining operations of their own, arrangements have been made securing four distinct sites, most carefully selected for their eligibility for mining purposes, and Sir Henry Huntley has on the spot Cornish miners

who went out with him, and who have voluntarily retendered him their services.

The gentlemen who formed the provisional committee of this Company have added to their number several gentlemen possessing the acquaintance and entire confidence of a very large body of shareholders in the provincial districts. To add such men to the directory was due to those shareholders who have in fact established and nobly supported this Company. Measures will be taken for further augmenting the directory, and a Special General Meeting of the shareholders will be convened for the middle of January.

In conclusion, the directors beg to offer their best thanks to the shareholders for the uniform support they have received, and they pledge themselves that the affairs of this Company shall be conducted with the most rigid economy, and with the sole view of forwarding the interest of the shareholders.

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Oct. 1851. WILLIAM BRIDGES, Actuary and Secretary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

London, August 8, 1851.

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors held this day, the Honourable JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT, Q.C., the Chairman of the Company in the chair,

A Report was read, from which it appeared—
That the income of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1851, was £140,338 1 9
The Premium on Policies issued in the year.... 5,339 13 9
The claims on deceased lives assured..... 83,691 1 9
The expenses..... 5,686 5 0
The total assets of the Company..... 704,010 14 0

The Report entered into further details, and finished by stating that the Directors felt it unnecessary to dwell further upon the items of the year's account, as the quinquennial valuation to be made in June next was so near.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and some routine business having been disposed of, the thanks of the meeting were very cordially voted to the Chairman, Directors, and Officers of the Company, when the meeting separated.

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The Assured of the participating class share the whole surplus, less 20 per cent. only.

The lives assured may travel and live in any part of the globe, not within thirty degrees of the Equator, without extra charge.

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3, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, September, 1851.

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30 £1 19 6 | 50 £3 18 6

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Association will be held at the Offices, No. 40, Pall-mall, London, on MONDAY next, the 24th of November, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, for the reception of the Annual Report, for the declaration of a Dividend, the election and re-election of Directors, and for any other general business usually transacted at an annual general meeting.

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November 13, 1851. HENRY CAPPER, Secretary.

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